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SOVIET UNION POLITICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

Meeting of Uzbek CP CC on Need for Law, Order Improvements (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 16 Apr 87)	1
Uzbek Supreme Court Plenum on Preserving Citizens' Rights (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 23 Apr 87)	4
Kolbin Meets With Kzyl-Orda Workers on Restructuring (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 11 Apr 87)	6
KaSSR: Decree on Internationalist Education Issued (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 11 Apr 87)	8
KaSSR: Violations by Local Peoples' Deputies Disclosed (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 1 Apr 87)	10
Cadre Problems in Azerbaijan MVD Discussed (A. A. Mammadov; KOMMUNIST, 1 May 87)	13
Restructuring of Socialist Competition Demanded (KOMMUNIST, 29 May 87)	13

MEDIA, PROPAGANDA

Journalists' Duties Under Restructuring Stressed (Rafig Zeynalov; ADABIYYAT, 1 May 87)	14
Some Organizations Unresponsive to Radio Criticism (E. Guliyev; KOMMUNIST, 7 May 87)	14

Successes of Azeri Radio Enumerated (Agshin Babayev Interview; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 8 May 87)	14
Interviewee Cites Iranian 'Reaction,' 'Progressive' Emigration (Azeroghlu; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 15 May 87)	15
Ideologists To Speak Openly About Difficulties (KOMMUNIST, 21 May 87)	15
Improvements Proposed in Political Education System (Magsud Jalilov; KOMMUNIST, 26 May 87)	15
Azeri Soldier's Death in Afghanistan Marked (Rovshan Valiyev, Valeh Musayev; KOMMUNIST, 30 May 87) .	16
HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY	
Satirist's Work in Early Bolshevik Press Highlighted (Adil Huseynov; KOMMUNIST, 24 May 87)	17
History of Tabriz Uprising Reviewed (Gudrat Ismayylov; KOMMUNIST, 29 May 87)	17
CULTURE	
Audiences Enticed by Censored Films (Albert Plutnik; IZVESTIYA, 7 Jun 87)	18
Director Relates Difficulties With Film Featuring Vysotskiy (Kira Muratova Interview; IZVESTIYA, 5 Jun 87)	20
Moscow House of Cinematographers Shows a Week of Tarkovskiy (A. Zolotov; MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, 28 May 87)	23
October Revolution, Southern Azeri Literature Discussed (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 8 May 87)	26
Critic Muses About Role of Literary Criticism (Hasan Guliyev; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 8 May 87)	26
'National Definition in Socialist Realism' Discussed (Gasym Gasymzade; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 22 May 87) ...	26
Playwright Discusses Restructuring (Ilyas Afandiyev Interview; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 22 May 87)	27
SOCIAL ISSUES	
Travel Restrictions in Transcarpathian Area Eased (V. Vukovich; IZVESTIYA, 27 Jun 87)	28

Institute Conducts Sociological Research on Restructuring (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 8 May 87)	29
Zaslavskaya Advocates Comprehensive Study of Women's Problems (T. Zaslavskaya; RABOCHAYA GAZETA, 10 Jun 87)	32
RSFSK Paper Deplores 'Pamyat' Activities (Pavel Gutionton; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 17 Jul 87)	35
Youth Paper Readers Comment on 'Pamyat' Organization (I. Lugovskiy; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 24 Jun 87)	40
Pamyat Activist in Novosibirsk Expelled From CPSU (V. Yelmakov; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 28 Jun 87)	47
Weekly Views Returning Emigres Problem (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 1 Jul 87)	51
Efforts To Reeducate Kazakh Rioters Viewed (A. Lapin; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 15 Jul 87)	60
Children Victims of Alcoholic, Drug Addict Parents (T. Karatygina; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 10 Jun 87)	65
Problems of Russian Language in Non-Russian Schools (SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 12 Jul 87)	70
Reasons Behind Law on Individual Labor Explained H. Talybov Interview; KOMMUNIST, 1 May 87)	74
Less Theory, More Practice Urged in Medical School (Y. Mammadov; KOMMUNIST, 6 May 87)	74
Library Computerization 'Still Unattainable Wish' (L. Gafurova; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 8 May 87)	74
Need for National Architecture in Housing Stressed (G. Geybullayev, A. Gasymov; KOMMUNIST, 21 May 87)	75
Traveling Computer Buses Supplement School Labs (KOMMUNIST, 21 May 87)	75

REGIONAL ISSUES

Roundtable on Maritime Kray Individual Labor Activity (I. Kots; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 19 Apr 87)	76
Moscow Labor Resources, Cadre Quality Discussed (L. Kostin; MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, 22 May 87)	80
Environmental Protection in Ukraine Examined (Ye. Kachalovskiy; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 5 Jun 87)	85
Expansion of Home Medical Visit Experiment to Frunze Viewed (A. Freydzon; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 7 Jul 87)	90

MEETING OF UZBEK CP CC ON NEED FOR LAW, ORDER IMPROVEMENTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Apr 87 p 3

[Unsigned article: "Taking the Offensive in the Work of Law Enforcement Organs"]

[Text] A meeting with the directors of republic and oblast law enforcement organs has taken place in the Uzbek CP Central Committee. In the address of the chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, D. A. Usatov, and speeches by participants in the meeting, work results during the past year and the first quarter of this year were analyzed in light of the requirements set by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Reinforcing Socialist Legality and Law and Order, On Strengthening Protection of the Rights and Legal Interests of Citizens".

It was noted that measures intended to improve the work of law enforcement organs, in combination with the daily activity of party and soviet organs and of public organizations aimed at introducing order, have produced definite results. In particular, compared with preceding years, the number of serious crimes has been reduced. However, on the whole, a disturbing picture emerges. The situation with regard to recidivist and group crime is a cause for concern. A significant number of crimes are being committed by individuals who abuse alcohol. The high crime level among adolescents cannot be tolerated.

The main problem, it was stressed at the meeting, is to use the enormous powers which law enforcement organs have at their disposal in order to take an iron grip on crime, to close all loopholes to it. At the same time, in many areas of the activity of law enforcement organs, no particular vitality is yet noticeable. In Tashkent and in Dzhizhak, Andizhan, Kashka-Darya, and Navoi oblasts, a wave of mercenary encroachments on socialist property has not subsided. The reasons and conditions which create a possibility for thefts of freight during shipment and for abuses in the services sphere have not been eliminated.

An appearance of active work is being created in a whole series of republic militia organs, basically by increasing the number of meetings and papers. Thus, the chief of the Kuybyshev Rayon department of internal affairs in the city of Tashkent, A. Isamukhamedov, and his deputies called their coworkers together in meetings about 100 times during the past year.

The work of internal affairs organs is not evaluated in terms of the number of such events or on the basis of the abundance of official correspondence, but according to their actual results in neutralizing criminals and in stopping and preventing crimes. By virtue of the low professionalism of certain workers and their careless attitude toward their official obligations, many crimes are still going undetected. Technical equipment and modern methods are being used unskillfully and sometimes are not being used at all in uncovering and investigating them. Some inquiry and investigative workers still have not rejected the use of obsolete, illegal methods in the place of skilled, bold tactics.

Procuracy supervision of inquiries and investigations and of the court examination of criminal and civil cases is not effective enough. Procurators are still not everywhere devoting sufficient attention to ensuring that laws are being observed with regard to protecting socialist property. Necessary interaction still does not exist between organs of the procuracy and the State Board of Arbitration.

A resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, directed at further improving the activities of the State Board of Arbitration, has considerably strengthened its role in reinforcing legality and contract discipline within the national economy and has broadened the rights of the State Board of Arbitration. These rights need to be actively utilized. Jointly with the procuracy, the board needs to bring order to the mutual relationships of economic organs, to the safeguarding of state property, and to improvement of output quality.

In eliminating bad management, bribery, theft and other illegal activities, the procuracy, the investigators and the courts have an obligation to invest not only their efforts and time in the struggle against them, but high professional mastery as well. In practice, something else frequently happens. In the course of 10 years, procuracy organs in Tashkent Oblast investigated a case of theft at the Almalyk slaughtering combine. Many times, it was returned for additional examination. More than 100 volumes of files were compiled on this case and more than 2000 people were questioned. And in the end, the case was dropped because of violations of the law during the investigation and the impossibility of proving anyone's guilt.

The obligations of the judge are complex and responsible. People evaluate the state of the legal system on the basis of his professional and personal qualities. At the 3rd All-Russian Congress of Soviets, V.I. Lenin called the Soviet judge a tool of education. But what kind of educational influence can the court's examination of a criminal or a civil case exert if the sentences or decisions that are pronounced are subsequently set aside as being illegal? Cases are not unique when, after the revocation of a sentence, criminal cases have been dropped with the full rehabilitation of the defendants. The quality of the work of certain members of the Kara-Kalpak SSR Supreme Court, of the Tashkent city court, and of the Samarkand, Bukhara and a number of other oblast courts has resulted in a good deal of censure.

The goal of the criminal sentence, as is known, is to reeducate the convicted person and to prevent new crimes. It must be just and equitable. However, in a number of cases, the courts display an inexplicably liberal attitude toward dangerous criminals. The Uzbek SSR Supreme Court and the oblast courts are exerting a weak influence on the formation of unified court practice.

Time periods set for the examination of cases are still being violated.

There are now widespread preparations for the election of peoples judges in the republic and peoples assessors are being selected. The elections must become an important step in the process of fundamentally improving the activities of the courts.

The party is devoting great attention to strengthening the organs of the procuracy, of the internal affairs ministry, of the justice ministry, and of the courts with highly qualified, ideologically-committed personnel. Many qualified representatives of labor collectives, every third one of them a party member, have joined the organs of internal affairs in recent times. However, in some rayon, city and oblast party committees, they are forgetting their obligations, together with the directors of the administrations for internal affairs and rayon departments of internal affairs, to occupy themselves with the selection of personnel for the militia. This year in the Andizhan, Dzhizak, Syr-Darya, and Navoi oblasts, only 2 or 3 party members each have been directed into the organs of internal affairs. Only one militia employee was accepted into party membership in each of these same oblasts, two each were accepted in the Bukhara and Kaska-Darya oblasts, and not a single one was accepted in Surkhan-Darya Oblast. Such an attitude toward strengthening militia personnel is intolerable.

Positive changes in the work of law enforcement organs, it was noted at the meeting, can be achieved only by increasing the demands which are being placed on personnel, having strengthened the role and authority of the party organizations and instilling in the workers a high sense of responsibility. At the same time, it is important to be concerned with improving the professional qualifications of employees of law enforcement organs, to broaden their ties with labor collectives, which should be visited as often as possible by every judge, procurator, investigator, and divisional inspector, to report on their affairs, and to thoroughly investigate problems that are painful.

Under conditions of restructuring, it is important in every possible way to strengthen the relationships of law enforcement organs with the public. Only then will we be able to ensure that socialist legality is being strictly observed within the republic.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were the first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, V. P. Anishchev, Uzbek CP Central Committee secretary M. Kh. Khalmukhamedov, the first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, V. I. Ogarok, the first secretary of the Tashkent city party committee, B. F. Satin, and secretaries and department chiefs of the administrative organs of oblast party committees.

13032

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UZBEK SUPREME COURT PLENUM ON PRESERVING CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Apr 87 p 3

[Unsigned article: "Plenum of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] A Plenum of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court was held on 21 April 1987.

Based on a report by the chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court, S. Yigitaliyev, an examination was made of the practice of republic courts in protecting the rights and legal interests of citizens and in strengthening the legal system.

In the resolution which it approved, the plenum noted that strengthening of the socialist legal system and of law and order is an integral part of the main direction being taken in development of our socialist, nationwide system of state and the most important task presented to law enforcement organs by the 27th CPSU Congress and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The plenum stressed that, along with the positive work being carried out by republic courts, violations of socialist legality, of the principle of social justice, and of the rights and legal interests of citizens have still not been eliminated. There are instances when sentences are being passed on the basis of incomplete and one-sided investigative cases as well as on the basis of contradictory, insufficiently studied evidence that has not been proven in court session, and also of incorrect qualification of acts that have been committed, of violation of material and procedural legal norms, of failure to clarify all data concerning the personality of the guilty party, of violation of the principle of individualization of punishment, and of unjust conviction of citizens.

Prosecution bias has not been overcome in the work of many courts. There are many cases when excessively severe punishments are being assigned to persons who have committed crimes which do not represent a great public danger and to minor accomplices to crimes, whose personal characteristics have been favorably assessed and whose rehabilitation is possible without isolation from society.

The plenum assigned the courts an obligation to react sharply to discovered instances of the use of unlawful methods of pressure on accused persons during the preliminary investigative period for the purpose of obtaining admissions of guilt.

Serious mistakes are being permitted to occur in court practice, and these are leading to violations of the labor, housing, and property rights of citizens. There are cases when suits to restore the jobs of persistent violators of labor discipline are being favorably considered without justification, as well as of the denial of suits by workers and employees who have been fired in gross violation of labor laws.

Fundamental shortcomings are being permitted in the practice of reviewing suits concerning the eviction of citizens without provision of alternate living accommodations and about compensation for harm being caused to health and property. Some courts, when examining these categories of cases, are not taking account of changes that have been introduced to existing legislation.

The plenum demanded additional improvement from the courts in the level of justice, taking the view that all civil and criminal cases must be resolved in precise conformity with the requirements of the law, under conditions of openness and while observing other democratic principles of the Soviet socialist system of justice.

There was a discussion of the practice of republic courts with regard to the pronouncement of individual decisions (chastnoye opredeleniye) in criminal and civil cases.

The plenum called the attention of the courts to the necessity of ensuring rigorous observance of the law concerning the obligation to react with the pronouncement of individual decisions to the reasons and conditions which serve as contributing factors in the commission of crimes and other violations of the law, as well as to shortcomings which are being permitted during the stages of inquiry, preliminary investigation, and court examination of cases.

Broader use of the practice of pronouncing individual decisions is envisaged when examining civil cases, and especially with regard to instances of unjustified removal of citizens from their jobs and violations of the housing laws, and also for cases concerning the establishment of facts, having juridical significance, about the unjustified refusal by management to pay workers and employees their wages. We need to eliminate formalism and show from the pronouncement of individual decisions and to strengthen supervision of their implementation.

Resolutions which were passed provided the courts with appropriate explanations concerning application of the law.

The plenum examined appeals with regard to specific cases.

13032

CSO: 1830/579

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

KOLBIN MEETS WITH KZYL-ORDA WORKERS ON RESTRUCTURING

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 87 p 1

[KazTAG report: "Accelerate the Pace of Restructuring"]

[Text] G. V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, visited Kzyl-Orda Oblast on 9-10 April. He visited some industrial, agricultural, and service enterprises and the oblast museum of history and regional studies, talked with workers, specialists, and supervisors of enterprises about the ways to intensify production and improve production quality, and displayed interest in the use of equipment, introduction of scientific and technical innovations, organization of labor, and cultural and living conditions.

During his visits to construction projects in the oblast capital and stores, G. V. Kolbin asked residents how the housing is being constructed and distributed and how the supply of foodstuffs and other goods is being organized.

At the Chirkeyliyskiy sovkhos and the Kzyl-Orda Machine Testing Station, G. V. Kolbin met with farmers and livestock breeders, familiarized himself with new equipment, the waste-free crop harvesting technology, the progress of work with regard to increasing the yield of rice and other agricultural crops, and livestock productivity, and displayed interest in how the cultural and living requirements of the villagers are being satisfied and the condition of public health care.

It was noted at a meeting with the party and economic aktiv that the oblast's social and economic development has accelerated lately. The measures adopted by the party in this direction are being unanimously approved by workers. At the same time, it is necessary to use labor resources more fully and strive for raising the pace of formation of a national working class. Establishing new industrial enterprises and their subsidiaries would promote the goal.

It was stressed that it is necessary to apply more effort in accelerating the process of restructuring and in decisively overcoming the elements of stagnation, sluggishness, and negative manifestations. The Leninist principles of selecting, placing, and educating cadres should be steadfastly observed as demanded by the January (1987) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the eighth plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. It is necessary to develop irrigation farming more vigorously and to use water,

equipment, and labor resources more efficiently. The importance of constant strengthening of friendship and fraternity of peoples and improving intra-national and national relations and management of the economy was stated. All reserves should be put into operation so that monthly and quarterly tasks are fulfilled ahead of schedule and the 70th anniversary of the Great October is welcomed in a fitting manner.

Participating in the meeting with the aktiv were O. I. Zheltikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and ministers of the republic: V. Kazachkov, of power and electrification; N. M. Makiyevskiy, of construction; N. D. Tantsyura, of trade; and Sh. Shardarbekov, of housing and municipal services; U. S. Sarsenov, chairman of the Kazpotrebsoyuz; and other supervisors of ministries and departments. They are studying the social and economic situation of the oblast and possibilities of its further improvement.

Accompanying G. V. Kolbin on the trip were obkom first secretary Ye. N. Auyelbekov and oblispolkom chairman Ye. M. Zolotarev.

9817

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PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

KaSSR: DECREE ON INTERNATIONALIST EDUCATION ISSUED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 87 p 2

[Decree of the Buro of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee:
"On Organization of Work in Internationalist Education in Labor Collectives"]

[Text] After hearing supervisors of party and economic organs and educational institutions of Alma-Ata Oblast and Alma-Ata City, who spoke at a meeting with members of the Buro of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee on organization of work in internationalist education of people in labor collectives, the Buro of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee notes that all labor collectives in the time since the fifth plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee have stirred up work in internationalist education of people. However, its content requires raising effectiveness. Not all supervisors conduct active work with regard to creating an atmosphere of high responsibility among subordinates, a deep knowledge by them of international and intra-national problems, and studying of languages. Proper measures with regard to formation of a national working class are not being adopted.

The Buro of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee resolves:

1. To place personal responsibility for ensuring proper ethical and moral climate and high culture of national relations on first supervisors as well as secretaries of party organizations of enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and higher educational institutions--in all labor collectives of the republic. To regard supervisors of every subdivision as responsible for organization of internationalist education within a collective.
2. All of those responsible for work in internationalist education in collectives must organize thorough collective and individual study of theory and practice of the Leninist nationalities policy. Proceeding from the demands of the January (1987) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the eighth plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, to implement a system of measures with regard to instilling in subordinates a high level of spiritual development and true internationalism.

To recommend to all party, soviet, economic, and other organs to reflect in character references the attitude of supervisors toward work with regard to international education of people and formation of a national working class.

3. To consider it impossible to use in any supervisory position people who do not know the basic positions of the Leninist nationalities policy, avoid educating subordinates, and have no skill and ability to organize harmonious, united work of people of different nationalities. To place such supervisors in a category of those who do not have the necessary political qualities, which automatically excludes them from the reserve for promotion.

4. To make it incumbent upon obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Kazakhstan Communist Party and primary party organizations at similar meetings of bureau members with supervisors to discuss the present decree, compare the demands of the January (1987) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the eighth plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee with practical reality, and ensure at a proper level the organization of work in internationalist education of people. The Leninist, class approach must be regarded as determinative in this work. To adopt measures of decisive suppression of any manifestation of nationalism as well as chauvinism.

9817

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KaSSR: VIOLATIONS BY LOCAL PEOPLES' DEPUTIES DISCLOSED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet":
"On Facts of Violation of the Law in Legal Acts Adopted by Executive Committees
of Local Soviets of People's Deputies"]

[Text] After hearing a report by G. B. Yelemisov, procurator of the Kazakh SSR, on the condition of lawfulness in the actions of executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet has noted in its adopted resolution that many executive committees of local soviets allow adopting decisions and other legal acts which contradict the demands of legislation.

According to the procuracy's data, a certain increase of unlawful acts of local organs of state authority and administration has been allowed in the republic. The greatest number of them were adopted in Guryev, Dzhambul, Kokchetav, and Ural oblasts and in Alma-Ata City.

Analysis shows that an overwhelming majority of violations, which are connected with adopting unlawful resolutions and decisions, are allowed by administrative commissions and commissions for the struggle against drunkenness of executive committees of rural, village, rayon, and city soviets of people's deputies. Many commissions do not abide by the periods established by law for examination of materials, the persons whose actions are discussed are not always invited to their meetings, and decisions are at times adopted by personnel who are not legally qualified either in excess of their authority and in many cases not in conformance with the demands of legislation.

The administrative commission of the Frunzenskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies in Aktyubinsk Oblast has violated the established period in examining every second material and some decisions were adopted by personnel who are not legally qualified. The commission for the struggle against drunkenness of the Executive Committee of the Balkhash City Soviet of People's Deputies has brought 11 violators to account 2 months after they committed offenses, which contradicts the demands of the Regulations on Commissions for the Struggle Against Drunkenness.

Many violations are allowed in legal acts on housing juridical relations. As a result of lack of control over the state of registration of those who are in

need of improved housing conditions, apartments are provided by decisions of executive committees to persons who have no legal grounds for this, already have housing, and are not registered and even to residents of other populated places. At the same time, there are facts of citizens, who have legal grounds to be registered, being removed from registration, which causes justifiable complaints.

At the Executive Committee of the Tselinograd City Soviet of People's Deputies the decisions on providing apartments are adopted without obtaining necessary documents, which are grounds for allocating housing.

The Executive Committee of the Oktyabrskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies of Alma-Ata City has permitted a fact of groundless removal from registration of a person who was in need of improved housing.

A considerable number of unlawful decisions are adopted by executive committees of local soviets on various questions of economic construction and labor legislation. By meddling in operational and economic activity of enterprises and organizations which are not under their jurisdiction, individual executive committees are unlawfully handling their property and funds and distracting labor resources.

The Executive Committee of the Kaynar Rural Soviet of People's Deputies in Alma-Ata Oblast has prohibited citizens to sell livestock which belongs to them on the basis of personal property rights and the Executive Committee of the Polovinkovskiy Rural Soviet of People's Deputies in Kustanay Oblast to give employment without its consent.

Some executive committees of local soviets groundlessly reject representations of procurators on giving consent with regard to instituting criminal proceedings against deputies who have committed crimes.

Violations of the law in decisions of executive committees of local soviets are explained, first of all, by lack of control on the part of higher soviets over conformity of the decisions being adopted by them with the legislation in force. The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Justice insufficiently carries out methodical supervision of legal work in executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies. Workers of procuracy organs do not always promptly prevent violations in the activity of executive committees of local soviets.

In the light of demands of the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On Further Strengthening of Socialist Law and Law and Order and Strengthening Protection of Citizens' Rights and Lawful Interests," the necessity was pointed out to soviets of people's deputies of considerably raising the responsibility of executive and administrative organs for absolute observance of laws by state institutions, economic organizations, officials, and all citizens and for ensuring protection of public order in their territory.

It was stressed that executive committees of oblast and Alma-Ata City soviets of people's deputies should systematically conduct legal training at a local

level of deputies and supervisory personnel of soviet and economic organs and be concerned about them being able to apply in a practical manner the laws and other acts in solving questions of economic and social and cultural construction. Control should also be ensured over the activity of executive committees of lower-level soviets and their standing commissions, influence should be exerted on raising the quality of decisions and other legal acts adopted by them, and their full conformity with the legislation in force should be achieved. It is necessary to complete in the first half of 1987 the work with regard to strengthening the administrative machinery of rayispolkoms by adding legal advisors to their staffs.

It was proposed to the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Justice, while carrying out methodical supervision of legal work in executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies, to constantly render assistance to workers of executive committees in organization of studies and correct application of the legislation in force.

Taken into account was the statement by the procurator of the Kazakh SSR that measures have been outlined for raising effectiveness of supervision over conformity with the law of the legal acts issued by executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies.

9817

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CADRE PROBLEMS IN AZERBAIJAN MVD DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 May 1987 carries on page 4 a 200-word Azerinform report headlined "A Discussion of Important Questions" on a meeting of MVD party activists to discuss restructuring and the improvement of cadre work. Speakers, including A. A. Mammadov, AzSSR minister of internal affairs, claimed that "internal affairs organs are still not restructuring their activities to the necessary extent. Questions on protecting citizens' rights and their legal interests are not being resolved with the needed effectiveness; the struggle against theft and corruption has weakened. The number of traffic accidents and unsolved crimes is being reduced too slowly. All this has been made possible by shortcomings permitted in the selection, placement, and training of cadres, the violation of discipline, and, in some places, alienation, irresponsibility, and low demands."

RESTRUCTURING OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 May 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial headlined "Socialist Competition." It points out that "at a time when a restructuring process is occurring in all sectors of life, competition itself must be restructured. Many things are not working harmoniously in the competition mechanism; some forms are antiquated and do not meet modern demands. In a number of institutions the transition to an intense development of competition economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the rebuilding of the economic mechanism, and the broad application of collective forms of organization are isolated from the common effort." It adds that "there are still many glowing reports about minor successes."

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JOURNALISTS' DUTIES UNDER RESTRUCTURING STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 1 May 1987 carries on page 6 a 2,300-word article by Rafiq Zeynalov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Journalists Union and director of Azerinform, on the role of journalists during restructuring; the article is headlined "Press Day--5 May: Fighters for Restructuring." "We must make sure that an artistic collective is working in every organ of mass information and that all materials are competently written. This means that the material must be up-to-date, deep in content, and attractive and clear in form. Along with this, the absence of forbidden subjects and zones outside the bounds of criticism is increasing immeasurably the personal responsibility of the journalist, who is a militant helper of the party."

SOME ORGANIZATIONS UNRESPONSIVE TO RADIO CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 May 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by E. Guliyev, chairman of the AzSSR State Television and Radio Committee, headlined "The Voice and Reflection of Our Time" on television and radio programs during a time of restructuring. Pointing out that many more shows are examining problems in industry critically and that "we are trying to get concrete answers on measures taken in response to our critical broadcasts," he notes that some major organizations have been unresponsive to the radio's request: The Ministry of the Petroleum and Petrochemical Industry, the State Committee for the Sale and Supply of Petroleum Products, the Azerbaijan SSR Chief Energy Administration, and others.

SUCCESSSES OF AZERI RADIO ENUMERATED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 8 May 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word interview with Agshin Babayev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan State Television and Radio Committee, on achievements of Azeri radio since the 27th CPSU Congress; the interview is headlined "The Teleradio Chronicle of Our Time" and is timed to Radio Day. Among the programs, he claims that the series "Azerbaijan's Oil: Situation and Prospects" has been quite effective and that the program "Chernobyl: Fabrications and Truths" also "found a broad response." As far as audience response is concerned, "in

the course of 4 months this year close to 70 million letters were sent to the State Television and Radio Committee."

INTERVIEWEE CITES IRANIAN 'REACTION,' 'PROGRESSIVE' EMIGRATION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 15 May 1987 carries on page 3 a 500-word introduction by Azeroghlu to the translation of an interview with the Iranian emigre and writer Firidun Tengebani; the interview appeared first in INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA, 1987/2. After reviewing the closing down and banning of Iranian Azeri media in Iran in 1982, Azeroghlu says: "As in the time of the Pahlavi dynasty, reaction has attacked democratic forces throughout Iran and strong controls have been placed over articles in the press. For some years now, like the Azeri intellectuals, progressive, open-minded individuals from other peoples living in Iran have left the country and gone abroad where they are continuing their activity. A number of Azeri writers and editors are publishing the newspaper ANA DILI under the editorship of Dr Garavi, and Persian intellectuals are publishing the quarterly journal FESILNAME under the leadership of Firidun Tengebani."

IDEOLOGISTS TO SPEAK OPENLY ABOUT DIFFICULTIES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 21 May 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial headlined "Ideological Work at a New Stage" on ideological duties during restructuring. It points out that "in some places the level of work conducted by propagandists, agitators, political informers, and lecturers is low. We still come across instances of worn-out slogans, stereotype and the 'beautification' of facts and events. Life demands that these situations be definitively eliminated. A number of ideological workers in Aghsu, Zardab, Shamkhor, Gadabay, and Yardymly Rayons are not succeeding in speaking openly with people on the problems and difficulties which occur during restructuring."

IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED IN POLITICAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 May 1987 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Magsud Jalilov, worker at the ideological commission for political education of the D. Bunyadzade Azerbaijan Institute of Economics, suggesting some changes in the party's system of political and economic education; the article is headlined "We Must Form a Scientific Worldview." He notes that special emphasis is placed on textbooks and other teaching aids in the CPSU document. "But, there are certain difficulties in this sector: first, the translation of centralized textbooks and other materials is extremely late; second, there are certain areas of study which demand the creation of texts and materials according to the national republics to which they apply: for example, the 'Fundamentals of Atheist Education' and others. There is serious carelessness in publishing materials in this sector."

AZERI SOLDIER'S DEATH IN AFGHANISTAN MARKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 30 May 1987 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Rovshan Valiyev and Valeh Musayev on the death of a young Azeri soldier in Afghanistan; the title is "An Unfinished Diary" and it is carried under the rubric "We Are Internationalists." It describes the life of an Azeri orientalist who studied in the Persian Department of Azerbaijan State University and was then called on to do his military service. He was assigned to Kabul and, while there, kept a diary. Two months later he was killed in action, for which he received the Red Star Medal posthumously. In addition, the Afghan poet Abdulla Naibi dedicated two poems to him.

/9599

CSO: 1831/423

SATIRIST'S WORK IN EARLY BOLSHEVIK PRESS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 24 May 1987 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Adil Huseynov, Dr. Hist. Sci., headlined "Sabir and the Bolshevik Press"; the article is timed to the 125th anniversary of the birth of the satirical poet M. A. Sabir. He notes that "the first Bolshevik newspaper which used a satire by Sabir by way of mobilizing the toiling masses to revolutionary struggle was the BAKY SHURASYNYN AKHBARY" in 1918. The newspaper was the Azeri-language organ of the Baku Soviet of Peoples Commissars. "The newspaper tried to relate the poet's work, which often found its way into the hearts of workers and peasants, to the work of the Bolsheviks and the activity of the Baku commune." He adds that generally only fragments of Sabir's poems were used which were "in harmony with the important political measures being implemented by the Baku commune."

HISTORY OF TABRIZ UPRISING REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 May 1987 carries on page 4 a 900-word review by Professor Gudrat Ismayylov, Dr. Hist. Sci., and Seyidagha Onullahi, Dr. Hist. Sci., of Nariman Hasanov's monograph "Awakened Tabriz and Sattarkhan" which discusses the various factors behind the Tabriz uprising (1905-1911). The reviewers note that "the Iranian revolution of 1905-1911 and the revolutionary movement in Southern Azerbaijan were not chance events. The researcher, who has a deep command of Marxist methodology, has quite correctly evaluated Iran's revolution as an important sociopolitical event brought about by the social and economic conditions in the country." The reviewers maintain that the work would have been better if there had been a chapter devoted to the subsequent historical importance of the revolutionary movement in Iranian Azerbaijan.

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CSO: 1831/422

AUDIENCES ENTICED BY CENSORED FILMS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 87 p 1

[Article by Albert Plutnik under the rubric "Notes of a Publicist": "A Taste of Forbidden Fruit"]

[Text] In recent times I have been interested to notice how the popularity of certain rock groups who quite recently caused a real hullaboo among numerous connoisseurs is falling. "Quite recently," that is, at the time when the doors of clubs, houses of culture, and concert halls were slammed shut in our faces. Because of this, naturally, there were few people who knew the performers and few who were acquainted with their really inaccessible art. But that seemed to have no importance. Their popularity rose steadily--because it was the reputation of "forbidden" rather than the class of performance that determined the popularity.

Forbidden fruit. Such tantalizing, inaccessible fruit. It ripens behind a high fence--as if behind a carefully guarded border. It may be that it is just fruit. Nothing special. But it may be worse than that. But until it is tasted, it is looked at in a special way and evaluated with a special mind. Intentionally or unintentionally it is protected from comparison with other fruit--accessible fruit. Incidentally, now when concerts by the groups mentioned above have become a regular phenomenon and when they have in this way become declassified, the true value of these collectives is revealed. Formerly sympathy for the fate of the "out of favor" musicians was expressed in exaggeratedly enthusiastic reaction. Today the reaction is more restrained--more objective.

But now many films which gathered dust on shelves for so many years have recently been "declassified." How many stories and novels have been "revealed"! The appearance of these new old moving pictures and these new old works must be welcomed, of course. And above all because by finally removing the aura of prohibition and erasing the stamp "not for print", we have gotten the opportunity to soberly evaluate them and put them in a definite order. It is certainly naive to think that many of them that come onto the screen and the stage belatedly are good merely because they were never shown or staged before.

Prohibitions, in short, do not approach but move away from objective evaluation. However, in themselves they are an evaluation--but a bureaucratic rather than a professional one. Because we have never before heard reasonable explanations on this account. It was forbidden and that was all. But was the reason really unclear? Because it is forbidden! In conditions of openness such "explanations" no longer seem as convincing as before. The very possibility of promulgating bans which require explanations of the reasons sharply complicates life for the bureaucrat and seems to serve as a symbol of the obstacle on the path of empty prohibitions. So democracy markedly reduces the "assortment" of forbidden fruit and makes our tastes markedly more healthy.

The abundance of restrictions has also formed the psychology of those who created them and of those who lived under their "sign". The extended zone of strict regulation accustomed many people to the easy life: they would tell you everything that was permitted and what was not. Groups of people appeared for whom the status of unrecognized and persecuted was to their liking. Even in the new conditions they are prepared to resort to anything, if only not to be deprived of it. For prohibition is still publicity. To forbid is to attract attention.

In short, the legacy which the time of innumerable prohibitions left us is not in chests-of-drawers and trunks but in views and in approaches to life. And they must be changed.

12424

CSO: 1800/736

DIRECTOR RELATES DIFFICULTIES WITH FILM FEATURING VYSOTSKIY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 87 p 3

[Interview with Kira Muratova by V. Bozhovich: "How Can We Not Remain Loyal to Ourselves"; date and place not specified; first two paragraphs are source introduction]

[Text] The jury of the 20th All-Union Film Festival awarded the grand prize to the film by Kira Muratova "Dolgiye provody" [Long Pipes].

Kira Muratova is a film director of the same generation as Andrey Tarkovskiy, Elem Klimov, Aleksey German. In 1962 she graduated from the State Institute of Cinematography where she studied in the studio of S.A. Gerasimov. The strength and maturity of her talent was already revealed in the film "Korotkiye vstrechi" [Brief Meetings], which came out in 1966. Greeted sullenly by the cinematographic bosses of that time, this film (where Nina Ruslanova was filmed for the first time and Vladimir Vysotskiy played one of his first roles) was not widely distributed. Kira Muratova's next film "Dolgiye provody" filmed like the previous one at the Odessa Studio was really put "on the shelf." Both these films are now on the screen. Deeply original and significant works which have not become at all outdated in the past years await the audience. Through their internal structure, they opposed the ostentation, ornamentation, and phoney vigor which become widespread in our film.

We are talking with Kira Geogriyevna at the Odessa Studio where she is now filming her new film with the working name of "A Change of Fate," whose basis is the story by E. Maugham, "The Note." The completion of the film is a long way off and our conversation revolves around her pictures which we have already seen.

[Question] How did the idea of "Korotkiye vstrechi" come about?

[Answer] When I came to Odessa, the first thing that struck me was the situation in the watersupply. The lack of water and the indifference to what was happening, the habitual acceptance, seemed surprising to me. I began to think, who is working on this and who is responsible... Then dialogues of a certain two characters, a man and a woman, emerged. I began to bring them closer to some real living outlines. They began to take shape: a woman who

worked in the gorispolkom and had such a strong-willed, educated mentality, and a man with a restless, gypsy character. A large part of the script was written as the love dialogue of the two natures. Then I read L. Zhukhovitskiy's tale "Dom v stepi" [A House in the Steppes] and it fit with my idea. The geologist in the story began to have something in common with my character.

... From the depth of the frame a man with high boots comes down from the hillside toward us. He comes a little closer, glances with screwed up eyes, and says: "Well, so? Cans of sprat and cans of pike-perch. Is this how you live?" And we recognize Vladimir Vysotskiy in him. Yes, of course, in front of us is the film's character, the geologist Maksim, but Vysotskiy entered the film with his guitar and songs along with his angular features, independence, and untamed nature.

In "Korotkiye vstrechi" the figure of Maksim seems to emerge in the recollections of the two women in love with him. If the figures of the women are drawn lightly, then the figure of Maksim-Vysotskiy is outlined in a more rigid and closed contour. A certain discrepancy in the actor's manners arises. Was it meant to be that way?

The discrepancy may be deliberate and acceptable. Here it is acceptable but it may be interpreted in different ways. Film is fraught with these possibilities because the screen makes everything persuasive.

[Question] The poetic vision of K. Muratov does not conflict with everyday and psychological specifics. Minor facts and events and details of daily life imperceptibly take shape in cinematographic figures. Such rethinking of everyday life is already felt in "Korotkiye vstrechi" but it acquires particular significance in "Dolgiye provody." The film's psychological conflict is built on the interrelations of the mother and the son. I do not know another work where this area has been researched with such fixed attention and spiritual perception. Zinaida Sharko's performance of the role of the mother is one of the peak achievements of the actor's art in general. How did this come about? Did she "fall" into the role at once?

[Answer] Yes, at once. I saw her for the first time not on the stage but in life. It was precisely her real-life appearance and behavior which I needed. The role coincided with her real essence and everyday manner.

[Question] Why was "Dolgiye provody" held back?

[Answer] There were various opinions. But for the most part thanks to the efforts of Sergey Apollinariyevich Gerasimov the film was nevertheless accepted; Gerasimov was with the Goskino leadership, the talk there lasted a long time, and as a result all the necessary documentation was filled out. Two weeks passed and suddenly: "Return the documents. The film has not been accepted." And then everything began to build up and people began to study the picture at all meetings... I was deprived of the opportunity to work in film for several years. After 5 years I was allowed to do the film version of Lermontov's "Princess Mary." The pilots had already been filmed when they said that it was "all wrong" and shut it down.

And then after another 3 years I was hired at "Lenfilm." There I did the film "Poznavaya belyy svet" [Getting to Know the Wide World] with G. Baklanov's script. This film had a successful fate. I like it a great deal; to me it seems particularly romantic and poetic. It is a film about the present, about a youth building site; a simple man, but you see how complicated he is and how mentally and spiritually refined.

Then, at the Odessa Studio again, I filmed "Sredi serykh kamney" [Among the Grey Stones] based on the tale by V. Korolenko "V durnom obshchestve" [In an Evil Society]--that was already in 1983. Why Korolenko? He has such engaging digressions, and there are painful pieces. The film was finished but I found out that it was going to be shortened without my consent. Then I took my name off the credits, thinking that that would have at least some effect. It had no effect. Several episodes were cut out and destroyed. But I do not renounce the film.

[Question] How do you account for the fact that your films often encounter misunderstanding?

[Answer] What can I do? Generally I do not like to talk about the "courage of the artist" and "loyalty to oneself." I simply cannot do otherwise. I shoot what I see, what I understand. What does courage have to do with it? Is it possible for a person to jump out of himself? How can a person not remain true to himself. It is a play on words.

[Question] But there are, after all, people who have successfully resolved this supposedly "insoluble" task: they have repudiated themselves for the sake of tranquility and for the sake of success...

[Answer] It means that is their truth! Each person has his own track...

The words "Each person has his own track" remind me of Vysotskiy's well-known song. For a real artist defending his own truth and his own perception of the world, his own "track" is an indisputable law of creativity. For Kira Muratova it is so natural and so organic that it seems to be implied of itself and operates automatically. The diversity of artistic talents and the uniqueness of creative individuals are what make up the totality of the wealth of our art. This wealth must be preserved in the same way as the unique landscapes of the native land, the unpolluted character of the soil and air, and the purity of our rivers and lakes.

12424

CSO: 1800/736

MOSCOW HOUSE OF CINEMATOGRAPHERS SHOWS A WEEK OF TARKOVSKIY

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 87 p 3

[Article by A. Zolotov, Novosti Press Agency political correspondent and RSFSR honored figure of art: "Seven Evenings with Tarkovskiy"]

[Text] All of Andrey Tarkovskiy's films have passed before us as though in a mirror of his life. The viewings at the Moscow House of Cinematographers, which ended on the 55th birthday of the renowned Soviet film director and people's artist of Russia, lasted for seven evenings.

Destiny.

That is the first and exhaustive word which comes to mind about Andrey Tarkovskiy. Artistic destiny. Human destiny. Destiny on the scale of particular and infinite time.

"Ivanovo detstvo" [Ivan's Childhood], "Andrey Rublev," "Solyaris" [Solaris], "Zerkalo" [The Mirror], "Stalker," "Nostalgia" [Nostalgia], "Zhertvoprinosheniye" [Sacrifice]... The first and last films are separated by almost a quarter of a century. Despite all the different script material and the uniqueness of the cinematographic language in each of these pictures despite all the different situations in which the films of Andrey Tarkovskiy were thought up, came to light, and reached human consciousness--all of them are in a certain sense one film. There is one melody of life (and it could only be this one) filled with sincerity, hope, and indestructible faith in people and in their spirituality.

One of Tarkovskiy's heroes (or he himself) makes the far from unambiguous statement: "Mankind exists to create works of art." It would be naive to interpret this idea in a straightforward way, to say he places art above life. It seems to me that for Tarkovskiy art is that "depository" in which mankind and man preserves himself in reflected and eternal forms. In objective and boundless individual forms. In flickering, self-consuming, and self-regenerating forms...

"Life is without beginning and without end, chance lies in wait for us all"--this line from Aleksandr Blok could define and sum up the essence of the real days of Andrey Tarkovskiy. Blok's "Chance" lies in the moments where a man's

personal destiny unpredictably intersects the spontaneity of life--an intersection which transforms the creative feat of one person into the artistic achievement of all.

The seven evenings in the Moscow House of Cinematographers confirm that "Ivan's Childhood" (1962), "Andrey Rublev" (1971), and "The Mirror" (1975), which remain the peak of the "Tarkovskiy series" and of his creative life, have in the meantime grown deeper. So it happens in real art. A work lives its internal life, losing or gathering, as in this case, the energy potential of artistic truth with the years. And the two last films of Andrey Tarkovskiy which he made in an intensive period of his creative work in Italy ("Nostalgia") and in Sweden ("Sacrifice") do not contradict the aesthetics and moral precepts of all the director's earlier works which were filmed in Moscow. Nor do they contradict the aesthetic and moral foundations of Russian Soviet art which is invariably honest and in the best of its accomplishments distinguished by art which has experienced and is experiencing moments of high dramatism...

By the internal structure of his artistic personality Tarkovskiy was attracted to Dostoyevskiy and Tolstoy, Rublev and Leonardo, Beethoven, Bach, and, I think, Musorgskiy, Chaykovskiy, and Rakhmaninov. I dare to say that because at one time I had almost an hour conversation with Andrey Arsenyevich, one on one, in the old building of the Moscow House of Film on Vorovskiy Street in connection with one script venture of the author of these lines which proposed a multiseria television film about Russian culture of the 19th century. The great Russian critic Vladimir Vasilyevich Stasov was intended to be the connecting link between the picture's numerous characters and among the characters were all those with whom destiny endowed him close acquaintance: Glinka, Musorgskiy, Chaykovskiy, Lev Tolstoy, Russian artists...

Tarkovskiy warmly and confidently heard out the enthusiastic script writer and spoke in detail about the difficulties of embodying the ideas and--with real passion--about the heroes of the proposed picture. Of itself the talk turned to music in general since he felt music deeply and genuinely as an enormous unbounded world.

One of Andrey Tarkovskiy's articles published in the collection "Voprosy kinoiskusstva" [Questions of the Film Art] in 1967 is called "Captured Time." Another one of his articles (in the journal ISKUSSTVO KINO in late 1971) was called "Why the Past Meets the Future." We no longer know how Tarkovskiy would answer this question today. At that time he experienced himself in the present and thought about a historically integrated future.

Historically integrated art now includes the results of Andrey Tarkovskiy's creative efforts and his unique film reality which, speaking in the words of Ingmar Bergman, captures "life like a dream."

"The artist bears witness to reality and his truth about the world. The artist must be certain that he and his creativity correspond to the truth. I reject the idea of experiment and searching in the sphere of art. Any

searching in this area and everything that is pompously called 'avant-garde' is simply a lie," said Tarkovskiy in October 1986.

"Life is without beginning and without end, chance lies in wait for us all"...

And after Blok's line the lines of the remarkable contemporary Russian poet Arseniy Tarkovskiy, Andrey's father, rise to the surface of consciousness: "There is no death in the world. Everyone is immortal. Everything is immortal. There is no need to fear death either at 17. Or at 70. There is only reality and light, not darkness nor death in this world. We all are already on the seashore and I am one of those who hauls in the nets when immortality travels in a school"...

Images of self-consuming fire frequently appeared in Andrey Tarkovskiy's films. But these films themselves bore within them a cleansing fire. And the creator was at the peak of the flame.

12424

CSO: 1800/736

OCTOBER REVOLUTION, SOUTHERN AZERI LITERATURE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 8 May 1987 carries on page 7 a 200-word report noting that "the Southern Azerbaijan Literature Council of the Azerbaijan Writers Union held meetings devoted to the historic jubilee in a number of rayons in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." In Kirovabad a poetry evening was held under the slogan "The reflection of the October Revolution in Southern literature" at which a speech was delivered by Sabir Amirov, chairman of the Southern Azerbaijan Literature Council, on "The October Revolution in Southern Azeri literature."

CRITIC MUSES ABOUT ROLE OF LITERARY CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 8 May 1987 carries on page 6 a 1,700-word essay by Hasan Guliyev headlined "Restructuring and the Literary Process: The Strength of Criticism's Influence." He says: "We must consider that a criticism appropriate to the revolutionary restructuring we expect and desire will not just be created. We have to bring about and form such criticism as a process. A greater depth in the study of the literary process must be a result of increasing the expertise of critics. First, we must be successful in broadening the area of articles examining the pure literary process; second, these must be defended by the relevant organizations, especially the Writers Union. It would be naive to believe that criticism would advance along an even and error-free path under conditions of restructuring. To be a proponent of criticism now means to help it and show concern for it, to approach its difficulties dialectically."

'NATIONAL DEFINITION IN SOCIALIST REALISM' DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 22 May 1987 carries on pages 1, 2 a 2,700-word article by Gasym Gasymzade on theoretical problems in socialist realism with regard to the importance of the national element in literature; the article is headlined "National Definition in Socialist Realism." He says that "in the depiction of the main hero every national literature is obligated to show the path taken by and future of the people to which he belongs, along with the class mission which he fulfills." However, the critic notes a problem in the theory of socialist realism: "Why

is there constant discussion of the decline of socialist realism at the present time? Not only do bourgeois ideologists pursue this zealously, but voices are also heard from the progressive democratic front. In my opinion, the reason is that no matter how dynamic and rich the artistic experience gained stage by stage by socialist realism is, the generalization of these national resources and, generally, the development of theory are weak. New experiences attained have not yet found their place in theory." He urges theoreticians of socialist realism to make an effort to keep up with developments in national literatures.

PLAYWRIGHT DISCUSSES RESTRUCTURING

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 22 May 1987 carries on page 5 a 2,600-word interview with the playwright Ilyas Afandiyev on the impact of restructuring on literature; the interview is headlined "Restructuring: A Writer's Position." He notes that the process of restructuring will have an impact on "the inner life of the writer and playwright" and criticizes much writing of the recent past: "It is no secret that vulgar sociologisms have done much damage to our literature and fine arts." As a result, "very often our dramatic works, prose and poetry were unable to exert an influence with boldness on the needed truth." He claims that under restructuring "our writers and dramatists must show, along with the beautiful, positive sides of life, its negative sides, the bureaucratism and the tragedies it brings about in all their intensity."

/9599

CSO: 1831/420

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS IN TRANSCARPATHIAN AREA EASED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 87 p 6

[Article by V. Vukovich: "To the Mother-in-Law's House... Across the Border"]

[Text] More than 160 Transcarpathian villages located in the border zone already know this news. Twice a week--on Tuesday and Friday--additionally created points called simplified border crossing points are opened on our state border with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania for citizens of contiguous countries with personal invitations.

The population of the Transcarpathian villages is multinational. So many families have close and distant relatives living there across the border. And if you look at everyday affairs, such occasions for mutual visits are just endless. How can a person not go if an invitation to a wedding or to some other celebration has come? Or a telegram with a doctor's signature about the illness of a close relative who wants to see his relatives? That also happens after all.

Formal complications formerly stood in the way of mutual contacts on strictly personal business. Forms had to be filled out and a person had to arm himself with a personal reference and other documents. They were reviewed in different offices. As a result, it was good if OVIR [Visa and Registration Department] gave you a border passport a month later. This long "procedure" has retreated into the past. By agreement between the governments of the USSR, the ChSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania a simplified system for the citizens of these countries to cross the common sections of the border has been introduced.

Now a statement and a written or telegraph confirmation of the reason for the invitation or request is enough for a person to be issued a pass for a week directly at the border post. If this amount of time is not enough for some reason, an extension will be made. You go across the border with an ordinary passport.

The oblast newspaper ZAKARPATSKAYA PRAVDA has published the names of the villages whose residents may travel to their close relatives' homes in the three countries named by individual request. The simplified border crossing points were also indicated.

INSTITUTE CONDUCTS SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON RESTRUCTURING

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 May 87 p 3

[Unsigned article: "Restructuring: What is Your Opinion? -- The Results of a Poll"]

[Text] "What is slowing down restructuring?" -- scientists have obtained information in answer to this question in the course of a sociological study that has now been completed. More than 700,000 residents of Moscow, of cities in Kazakhstan and of the city of Orsk took part in this poll.

"This work was carried out as within the framework of what we conceive as a broader program." the director of USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Sociological Research, V. Ivanov, told a TASS correspondent. "As a whole, this is designed to help create a sort of sociological monitoring system, that is, a system for keeping an eye on how restructuring is going in various spheres. At the same time, this is not intended to be sociological "photography", but is an attempt to uncover the difficulties, problems and contradictions which new measures are encountering along the way.

Participating in the first cycle of studies, which encompassed various regions and categories of workers, were workers from 8 Moscow scientific production associations and from 5 intersectoral scientific and technical complexes, as well as from 500 enterprises in Moscow. In Orsk, young workers, engineers, and employees from 16 to 30 years of age expressed their attitudes toward restructuring. In Kazakhstan, the workers of a number of machine-building and metal-working enterprises responded to the questionnaires.

The overwhelming majority of them expressed the view that restructuring is necessary and is called for by the objective state of affairs in our country. The poll provided the following picture with regard to the effectiveness of changes. Of the scientific workers, 16 percent answered that "Restructuring is going successfully", while 31.4 percent said that "it is going slowly, with great difficulties" and 32.3 percent said that "restructuring is having no perceptible effect". The engineering and technical workers responded, respectively, as follows: 5.2 percent, 46.9 percent, and 47.9 percent. Thus, public opinion indicates that restructuring is still proceeding unevenly and slowly and is having a weak impact in the scientific production associations (NPO) and the intersectoral scientific and technical complexes (MNTK).

What difficulties and shortcomings do people see in the implementation of restructuring? The responses of the Muscovites basically boil down to the view that the old management mechanism, oriented toward extensive factors of development, continues to function, that levelling (urovnilovka) has not been overcome, and that there are many shortcomings in the selection of cadres. Approximately 45 percent are convinced that personal connections with higher-ranking managers are of decisive importance in promotions. Only 14 percent of those responding agreed that the opinions of the labor collective and its party organization are being taken into consideration in this...

Factors cited as slowing down restructuring included such ones as a failure to provide an appropriate material and technical basis for speeding up progress and a low level of administration and planning, based on old economic and social indicators.

Also impeding restructuring is an insufficient readiness on the part of management personnel to work in the new style, to reject what is has become obsolete and a matter of habit, to critically evaluate their own activity, and by personal example to confirm the principles of social justice. Almost two-thirds of the polled scientific workers made this point.

Answering the question of what is slowing down restructuring, the young residents of Orsk gave first place to such reasons as the passivity of many members of collectives and their lack of desire to free themselves from old habits. This position was taken by 53 percent of the workers, 57 percent of the employees, and 69 percent of the engineering and technical workers. This observation witnesses to the fact that there is an inertia, which must be overcome, within the most massive group of production personnel.

We also determined how participants in the poll assess the processes of democratizing society and the conditions for realizing their rights in the working place. For example, only a little more than one-third of the rank-and-file workers at enterprises within Moscow's Sevastopolskiy Rayon are satisfied with the possibilities that exist today for influencing the course of restructuring. Only a fifth of the workers indicated that they frequently express their personal opinions regarding various aspects of restructuring within their collectives. This has to do, in particular, with the level of openness (glasnost), which is still in shortest supply in discussion of questions relating to the restructuring at enterprises, to the dissemination of advanced experience, to personnel transfers, and to the allocation of housing, bonuses, and passes.

I want to emphasize that our studies have revealed two negative social phenomena -- an indifference of people toward public property and their indifference toward taking part in the affairs of management at a level higher than that of the enterprise. In its time, formalism proceeded so far here that now, when they are being given broader rights, many people are showing

neither an interest nor a desire to take advantage of them. Evidently, time is needed for everyone to take a greater interest in this than they now do. It is also necessary to create the mechanisms of social organization and control which will draw the workers into the management of society, will excite their specific interest in this, and will develop a habit for such work. In this, we see the key to accelerating the process of restructuring."

13032

CSO: 1830/581

ZASLAVSKAYA ADVOCATES COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF WOMEN'S PROBLEMS

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Russian 10 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by T. Zaslavskaya, president of the Soviet Sociological Association, "Don't Cut Everyone from the Same Pattern: Women's Problems Through the Eyes of a Sociologist"]

[Text] Every socialist country has its own accomplishments in solving the problems of women. Many examples present a picture of a variety of forms used for their solution and reveal a general natural law, namely that socialism creates a fundamental possibility for systematic, purposeful improvement in the situation of women. At the same time, there has been a sharp increase in the role of science, including sociology, which provides a reliable tie from the object to the subject of study and the reverse. I will touch in somewhat more detail on a number of questions which should not be bypassed by sociology.

A separation of women's problems from those of men is artificial. It is impossible to separate the woman from the family, from society. Everything that aggravates the situation of the female part of our population is mirror-reflected at the other pole -- the male part. It is not without reason that the problems of the male, as a worker and as a family member, are now becoming more acute. Frequent divorces are creating an unnatural demographic situation: inasmuch as the children, in a majority of cases, remain with the mother, we see the development of a large group of men who are cut off from their family and their children. Fathers without sons and daughters -- this is an abnormal situation. An unsettled situation, the absence of a firm backing, leads to stresses, to early death. Instability of the family contributes to the development of a physically weak type of person (particularly in the cities, where men spend their entire lives "carrying briefcases"). It makes me sad, for instance, to hear the words of the song: "I ask you, be stronger than I..." And a young man is singing this to a young girl!

It is necessary to recognize the existence of natural differences between man and woman as workers and to seek forms for treating them in different ways.

A great number of books and scientific works have been written, analyzing the areas of the life's work of women -- social production, the family, the raising of children. It is an excellent thing that we are well-focused on each of these areas. But what is disturbing is that hypertrophy in one of these areas can have a destructive effect on another or on the others.

Usually, the family suffers from the beginning. To the question of how they are managing to cope with everything, women often reply that "mama is helping out". If there is a someone reliable who can take over caring for the home, a woman can calmly do her job at work, without constantly thinking about her family. But a far more usual pattern is that "I have two children, two daughters. I am doing a bad job of combining the 'three areas' of activity, everything is suffering on account of my work -- my health, my family, my personal relationships."

And so, a complex analysis is necessary of all areas of female activity as a unified whole. The policies of our party and state are aimed at improving the conditions of life of the people and, consequently, at improving the situation of the woman. However, we should not decide anything for her, should not manipulate her person -- should not say only production for you, or only kindergarten, and that is all. Each woman must herself choose her own orientation -- toward social labor or toward the family, that is, she must determine for herself the best form of life. We should strive for this and should not try to cut everyone from the same pattern.

The time has also come to fundamentally alter our attitudes toward work in the home. This cannot be substituted for by a production operation. We are striving to industrialize work in the home, but take light potato cakes for breakfast -- can they really be made by machine? Nobody besides us can create a cozy feeling in a home. Undervaluation of work within the home has caused great damage, inasmuch as social activity reaches its crowning level specifically in this work. If, let us say, a person earns a high wage, but is "condemned" to exist on canned food and pelmenyi, what kind of satisfaction does he derive from such an unsettled way of life? The social and economic effect of female labor will be different if we take a new look at responsibilities in the home.

Here is some data from a questionnaire survey which Soviet sociologists conducted in urban and in rural areas. Women were asked what they would spend their free time on if they were to have considerably more of it? Almost all of them answered: on work at home. Studies in all the socialist countries have shown that women spend 30-40 hours a week on house work (in East Germany, 12 hours on house-cleaning alone). The outmoded attitude toward this type of activity must be replaced by precise economic and sociological study.

Now, during an epoch of accelerated scientific and technical progress, it is important to constantly look to the future and to foresee those women's problems which we may encounter. What kinds of problems are these?

Intensification of the economy will necessarily free a part of the working force, basically the female part. Women are less mobile, they are tied to their families. Consequently, it is necessary to plan for their employment in on the basis of their places of residence, within the system of cooperative and individual-labor activity. Further, we cannot permit a weakening of the territorial principle in the resolution of social questions. Transferring them to the competence of enterprises may lead to a situation where only prosperous cost-accounting enterprises will build high quality kindergartens, nurseries, clubs, etc. But, as is known, when hiring workers, managers of

prosperous enterprises give preference to men and will "settle" women in generally poor places, where there are no kindergartens and where dispensaries are not envisaged.

Colleagues from the socialist countries have said to me that it is necessary to create a joint, complex program for solving women's problems. We have come to share a common view that it is necessary to start with the scientific study of comparable programs. Then we will be able to compare the efficiency resulting from social measures (whose experience has turned out to be better, say, the Hungarians', the Bulgarians', the Germans'?) If we succeed in attracting management organs into this work, the result will be practical scientific studies, the benefit of which we will all receive. I think that, in these programs, we should differentiate between families in accordance with age categories -- between young families, middle-aged families, and old families. Otherwise, it will turn out to be like in the hospital where they take the average temperature of all the patients in a ward.

The network of women's councils that has been created in our country has drawn attention to the solution of women's problems. And we cannot get along here without precise scientific data. At the same time, the women's councils can be of considerable help to us in earning our "daily bread": The specific information which comes from them helps us to draw conclusions and to make recommendations for the future.

13032

CSO: 1830/581

RSFSR PAPER DEPLORES 'PAMYAT' ACTIVITIES

PM211421 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Pavel Gutionton: "Self-Styled Champions of the 'Spirit'"--words within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] I have attended several such soirees. Not entirely without risk, of course, since "order" at them is maintained by tough guys, at times wearing volunteer militia arm bands. During the soirees, they quite efficiently keep in check and even throw out of the hall anyone who might risk expressing disagreement with what is said from the platform. That was how A. Chernov, poet, translator, and commentator of the "Lay of Igor's Host," was taken down the stairs of the Gorbunov House of Culture--with his head banging on the steps (and "volunteer militia" members harshly interrogated him at the bottom: "Who planted you here?!")...

But what is actually discussed at these sessions? What speeches are recorded on tape recorders by the dozen, and then distributed in cassettes by the hundred in towns and villages?

The association styles itself "historical-patriotic," and its sphere of interests is proclaimed to cover questions concerning the preservation of the people's historical memory, the safeguarding of cultural monuments, and the protection of the environment. These are acute and vexed questions, really demanding the pooling of all efforts by state and public organizations and, ultimately, simply of honest and concerned people. We have plenty to save and restore, and projects to submit to thorough and critical discussion. And the more frequently we talk about this openly and at the top of our voices (and not just talk but wage a merciless struggle against reckless attitudes to our invaluable wealth), the clearer our conscience will be when we are judged by future generations. In this context one could not fail to join in the applause which accompanies the speeches delivered by orators at sessions of "Pamyat" [memory]. The facts they cite--bitter and insulting facts--cannot be ignored. They ought to mobilize us to energetic work, which we cannot delegate to anyone else.

It does seem, however, that some of the excited orators speaking from the "Pamyat" rostrums pursue other goals.

They, the "true patriots," "fighters for national awareness," and "champions of Russian culture" (as they style themselves without any false--or any other--modesty) perceive in every misfortune nothing but traces of a global "Zionist-masonic conspiracy." They even perceive the actual history of our country as a continuous chain of attempts by a perfidious enemy to corrupt and afterward destroy Russian's "chosen people of god."

I have attended, I repeat, several "Pamyat" sessions and every time I came out of the hall with a sense of having experienced something unreal. An atmosphere of manic suspicion, hysteria, a kind of, if you'll pardon the expression, witch-hunting....

It is bad enough that such orators diligently cultivate a siege mentality among their audiences (witness their "Appeal to the Russian People," with its panic refrain of "The Fatherland is in Danger!"). The idea of "conspiracy" and the swarm of enemies around us "explains" all our problems and all our difficulties....

For example, the "journalist" D. Vasilyev (alternately describing himself in his hours-long speeches either as a "non-party Bolshevik-Leninist" or as a "true believer") bluntly offers remedies from the arsenal used by the Black Hundreds at the beginning of this century against all impending misfortunes: "Ultimately, the Russian man is entitled to pick up a crowbar and settle accounts with his enemies." You must agree that no one should be allowed to make such irresponsible statements.

The press has recently carried material concerning, in one way or another, the activity of the Moscow "Pamyat," its Novosibirsk namesake, or its ideological twin from Sverdlovsk, the "Otechestvo" [fatherland] Association. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has also written on the subject. And the letters that arrived in the editorial office in response at times contain either bitter or gloating words: "So much for your openness, your democracy! You could not even imagine anything like that happening /before/!..."

Democratization or openness can hardly be used to justify the provocative calls, downright slander, and attempts to spread national dissensions, suspicion, and spy-mania. But the previously applied method is totally unsuitable: "Call the militia," as some people suggest, and simply "shut up" any irresponsible big talk. Let us not forget that each time "revelations" by people like Vasilyev are applauded by hundreds of people, the absolute majority of whom are sincere and honest. It is evident that they really perceive the full-time orators from "Pamyat" as courageous fighters for the fatherland's history and culture, and that they really like the desperate "bluntness" which these orators use to express their views of the processes occurring in society. It is no accident that the very same Vasilyev always begins his speeches on a tragical note: "I ask you to forgive me for what is going to be a long speech. I would like to say as much as possible, because this may be my last speech...." He would very much like to see himself persecuted and "driven underground," already claiming a martyr's crown of thorns....

The public's task is to persuade this audience and restore its mood, to channel the enormous potential energy of a self-motivated organization along the tracks of useful deeds for which "Pamyat," more often than not, has no time because of its pursuit of mythical enemies.

We do have arguments to counter people who try to persuade their audience that they alone are the sole defenders and champions of our cultural and historical heritage. It is sufficient to cite figures: The colossal sum of R1.2 billion has been invested by the state in the preservation and restoration of monuments during the last 10 years alone....

It must, however, be honestly admitted: So far we have been inactive and have applied by no means our entire arsenal in this fundamental dispute over people's souls. And "Pamyat's" leaders are successfully utilizing everything they can.

The long years during which we became unaccustomed to "direct speech"; the years when all it took was printed criticism of a book or a movie for lines to form outside libraries or box offices; the numerous "zones of enhanced social attention," which were until recently firmly closed to public discussion; and the "blank spots" in history textbooks, as a result of which illiterate speculations about the past are perceived as revelations. Finally, the inability to persuade, the custom whereby a quotation is the main argument in any dispute, and the formalism and textbook dogmatism which flourished in the tuition of social sciences from school to postgraduate college and because of which so many young (and also not so young) people find it so difficult to uphold their beliefs in discussions with even slightly vigorous opponents. Essentially, and until recently, there was not even any experience of such discussions in our country.

But now the time has come to persuade! Whether some people like it or not, we have to engage in conversation with those who do not share the commonly held viewpoint--a conversation in which it is important not to brand but to persuade the opponent. So far, any tendency toward such conversation often remains at the level of the "theological dispute" in "The Golden Calf": "'There is no god!' Ostap said. 'There is a God!' the Roman Catholic priests said...."

This is the type of "dispute" that best suits the leaders of "Pamyat." They fear the limelight of an open discussion, they themselves are unable and unwilling to argue, and when they come across someone who disagrees the only thing they can do is scream: "Comrades! He is a provocateur! He is a CIA agent!..."

We must join in the argument. And if we wait for this to be done by those "whose job it is," it will be that much harder to make a start.

...During a recent visit to Sverdlovsk I attended a soiree given by the "Otechestvo" historical-patriotic association. The same old persistent calls to seek out enemies, dubious reflections with mystical overtones,

self-praising speeches by the association's aktiv members bombastically entitled "My Patriotic Deeds" or "How I Became a Patriot...." But there was a very important and fundamental difference from my Moscow experiences. The audience there contained a powerful counterforce to demagoguery--students, VUZ lecturers, and party and Komsomol workers. They joined in heated arguments, caught the "Otechestvo" orators lying, and to put it briefly fought for the audience by breaking down the walls of prejudice and ill-will.

Yu. Saknyn, member of the "Otechestvo" Council, called on the audience to "raise a voice of protest against the barbarian plans to destroy the city's Ivanovskoye Cemetery." What plans are they? In the course of the "Kommunary" [Communards] operation, Sverdlovsk's Red trackers discovered about 300 neglected graves of participants in the revolution and the Civil War, and decided to use funds earned on subbotniks to transfer their remains for burial in the city center and erect a monument. And so, the "Otechestvo" leaders claim that, in the process of erecting this "totally unnecessary" memorial, "bulldozers will destroy a considerable part of the cemetery"--and all this to suit the time-serving purposes of Komsomol officials....

After this, Komsomol Gorkom official Volodya Bykodorov took the floor to the accompaniment of whistles and mocking shouts. "Obviously, I am the main enemy you are seeking. I am the one responsible to the gorkom for the 'Kommunary' operation. But I would nevertheless ask you to hear how matters stand in reality...."

And he described the condition of the heroes' graves, which only brought shame to the city, and went on to say that there had been absolutely no question of "bulldozers" at the cemetery and that the Komsomol gorkom had called together the relatives of those whose graves were to be sited next to the future memorial and outlined the steps that would be taken to ensure that not a single one of those graves would be defiled.... Afterward Bykodorov gave at dictation speed the address of the operation's headquarters, where anyone wishing to do so could obtain more detailed information, and expressed regret that the "Otechestvo" aktiv members had not done so before delivering their public speeches.

"While I was at university," Vladimir said in conclusion, "I heard in a lecture that Arkadiy Kots, author of the Russian lyrics of the 'Internationale,' was buried somewhere in Sverdlovsk. This is also a memory which we must carefully keep sacred, and today I am in a position to inform you that we have found this grave and that future generations of students will no longer hear the word 'somewhere.' Together with the name of the author of the Russian words the 'Internationale,' we have preserved a further 270 names for history--names of people to whom we all are indebted...."

He left the rostrum to applause. And the soiree moderator tried to explain that, apparently, "Otechestvo" was not actually accusing the participants in the "Kommunary" operation of anything but was only "studying the problem."

It must be said that the "Otechestvo" orators looked pale on several occasions in the course of that soiree. And there was an eloquent admission by Yu. Lipatnikov, "ideological leader" of "Otechestvo," when he replied to Professor Yu. Kiryakov, dean of the Urals State University History Faculty. "This is the forth session running that you have been engaged in seeking the 'specific persons' who, 55 years ago, approved the demolition of the Church of Christ the Savior in Moscow," the professor said. "But let us finally apply the same energy to questions that are of greater concern to us here in the Urals. I suggest that 'Otechestvo' members pool their efforts with those of our faculty's specialists and students for the purpose of real work: saving specific monuments in the Central Urals...." And he read out a list of what needs to be saved immediately.

"No!" Lipatnikov replied. "We have had enough of people telling us: 'That's enough talk!... Get on with some work!...' We are not going to take on /your work./ Let another 10 monuments perish, but we will create an atmosphere in which there simply won't be anything left to /protect/.... Our objective today is to enrage the people and show them the enemy...."

An exhaustive explanation, better than any other exposure of the self-styled champions of the "national spirit."

The extremists from "Pamyat," "Otechestvo," and other such-like organizations are trying to drag us back into the stifling atmosphere of stagnation, inactiveness, and silence. As a matter of fact, it is only in such an atmosphere that their dubious "theories" can "remain afloat," it is only in this irreversibly disappearing atmosphere that some people could take them for fearless fighters. Openness actually trumps their hand.

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CS0: 1800/782

YOUTH PAPER READERS COMMENT ON 'PAMYAT' ORGANIZATION

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 87 p 4

[Article by I. Lugovskiy: "What 'Pamyat' Forgot About"; first five paragraphs are source introduction]

[Text] The article by Ye. Lesoto "In Oblivion" was published in our newspaper on 22 May 1987. It told about the negative conduct of certain, frankly speaking, extremist leaders of the Moscow "Pamyat" association.

More than 300 people sent responses to the "In Oblivion" article to the editorial office and to the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. Not all readers share the newspaper's position. There are those who note a certain carelessness of expression, suggestion of much left unsaid, and superficiality of conclusions. Some people believe that it is the "Pamyat" bosses who had overstepped the mark by concealing very definite and far-from-patriotic goals behind pretty slogans that the article should have portrayed.

At the same time, let us stress that the newspaper did not set the goal of opposing those who are engaged in studying the country's history and are taking part in the noble work of preserving and restoring the monuments of history. Moreover, indoctrinating young people in the spirit of patriotism and socialist internationalism and in the heroic and revolutionary history of the past of our multinational state is one of the newspaper's constant themes.

A number of letters in defense of "Pamyat" were not signed. These letters were full of nationalist content and hooligan-like verbal attacks on the editorial office.

And as for certain requests to tell about "Pamyat" in more detail, it seems to us that after the articles in IZVESTIYA, OGONEK, and SOVETSKAYA KULTURA readers have received enough information. The letters published today supplement that information.

I am not setting the goal of defending or condemning the "Pamyat" society. But the need for an organization to protect monuments has become most urgent.--I. Yefimov, Leningrad.

We firmly protest against the publication of the malicious, unobjective article.--The Feoktistov family, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

I think that it would be easier for you to hold a discussion if you decided to directly name the widely known source from which the "Pamyat" leaders borrowed their basic idea. The thesis that the revolution in Russia was the result of a "Jewish-Freemasonite conspiracy" was the main "ideological" thesis of Kolchak, Denikin, and Maknno. All the counterrevolutionary propaganda was built on that thesis. (One can read about that in "Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya," first edition, Moscow, 1926, Vol 3, p 75, for example).--V. Naumov, participant in the Great Patriotic War, Moscow.

I would like to call your article very up to date but most likely this should have been written about earlier. After all, the "Pamyat" society has spread its influence to other cities as well. There is just such a society in our Sverdlovsk--"Otechestvo". It has the very same signature and the same irrepressible predilection for alternating quotations and offensive accusations of freemasonry, Zionism, and swastikas against our city's figures of culture. It has the very same blatant aggressive tone.--S. Svetlova, engineer, Sverdlovsk.

The impression is being created that someone is directing the actions of this organization to discredit the process of openness [glasnost] which has been undertaken in our country.--A pupil, Moscow.

I have listened to many lectures of the historical-patriotic association "Pamyat" and I was horrified at what is being created in our country.--Ye. Zhukova, Kalinin.

On 4 October 1986 a certain Vasilyev, who represented himself as a journalist, spoke at the House of Culture of the Kuryanov stations.

At that time, frankly speaking, his speech bothered me a great deal with its demagogic attitude and charlatanism. For almost four hours this man tried to fool the people who sat in the hall saying that freemasonry was flourishing in our country, that bureaucrats from party and Soviet organs were proteges of Zionism and international imperialism, that it would not be bad for us to study the economic management of Stolypin, the prime minister of tsarist Russia, and that atheism is one of the directions of Judaism.

I am a history teacher. However, one does not have to be a historian to understand what nonsense this man was talking.

It is a pity that some of those people who sat in the hall accepted his "arguments" as quite convincing. Why did it turn out that way? Because in his phrasemongering he included negative facts of our reality and presented them emotionally. At the same time he knew how to play on the patriotic feelings of people, appealing to them to bring the country out of economic backwardness and social stagnation. He said, now are you any worse than "some bunch of Swedes"?

Standing up for observing constitutional norms, Vasilyev himself violated them in his speech. He listed the names of well-known party and Soviet workers and figures of culture and called them scoundrels and traitors to the Motherland. But that is certainly an insult!

And who gave Vasilyev the right to speak on behalf of the people?

To go on. Vasilyev alluded to having facts on many party and Soviet workers in his dossier. But why should we trust this dossier?

At that time, on 4 October, it disturbed me a great deal that hefty peasants stood at the entrance to the House of Culture of the Kuryanov Stations and unceremoniously tried to find out from the meeting's participants where they had gotten the invitation tickets to that meeting--as if people were going to some secret assemblage rather than a cultural event at the House of Culture!

After that meeting I had the "luck" to see Vasilyev again, only this time it was at the Manege at the exhibit of the plans for the future Moscow Victory monument. At that time Vasilyev also carried his ideas "to the people" in an unbridled way, that is, into the crowds of visitors. It is true that a new thought of his sounded at the Manege--supposedly most plans had Zionist symbols in them.

According to my deep conviction, no one has the right to use democracy developing in our country to achieve vile goals, concealing them in the slogan "You Are Providing Restructuring!", and to bring hostile ideology to the masses. --S. Meshcheryakov, Mytishchi.

In my opinion, D.D. Vasilyev's speeches not only compromise the goals and principles of the "Pamyat" association, but also the goals and meaning of the restructuring going on in the country, of which he tries to advertise himself an active vehicle.--V. Koblyakov, doctor of philosophical sciences, Leningrad.

If possible, tell these gentlemen (they are not comrades nor Soviet nor Russian people) that they are not original. Their memories are poor. At the start of this century, in that difficult time for Russia, the epoch of reaction of suppression of freedom and conscience, the very same associations with the very same ideology existed, only they were called something else--"Alliance of Russian People" and "Alliance of Michael the Archangel," in short, the black hundreds. Is there nothing for them to say about that, does it not make them think? After all, even in those difficult times in old Russia, no honest people gave a hand to these gentlemen's ideological forebears. Regardless of nationality. For their information, so there will be no misunderstanding, I and my friends are purely Russian people.

Our patriotism and the patriotism of Russian Soviet people have nothing in common with the misanthropic position which defames our great people who have always been distinguished by friendliness to all peoples of our country. Let them know about this.--L.I. Bulychev, CPSU member and veteran of war and labor.

I have always regarded your newspaper with respect. However, I think that if such remarks are repeated next year, I will not fill out the subscription.-- A. Gusev, 30 years old, candidate of pedagogical sciences, Moscow Oblast.

I read the article of 22 May "In Oblivion" with great attention. Thanks very much for allowing the author to describe the position of the "Pamyat" association in such detail. For we very often have articles appear where people merely curse and slander some phenomenon of our life but are not able to give a principled, Marxist-Leninist evaluation of the phenomenon, that is, the arguments must show the platform of the group being criticized; but before the age of openness our press simply did not do that.--A. Arkhipov, mechanical engineer, Moscow.

One particular thing is beginning to disturb me and many of my comrades: haven't too many "helpers" multiplied in our restructuring lately who climb up on rostrums and proclaim themselves the "voice of the people"?! But where were these "voices" before? What were they doing?

An example? Certainly! Recently a comrade and I were invited to the meeting talked of in Ye. Lesoto's article. Acquaintances invited us, acquaintances who assured us that at the meeting a person could find out the "real truth" about restructuring and about those who were hindering it, and so on. In sum they talked us into it. And we went. Everything was fine. We were met and given seats quite near the podium, and the theme of the meeting was explained to us. We noticed that most of the people knew one another and greeted one another enthusiastically.

And then the speeches began. Honestly, after some of them I felt like getting up and leaving. One of the speakers (Vasilyev) began to talk about restructuring. He began well, as we now say everywhere. Obviously, the man was seething inside. The audience almost went out of their minds; they shouted, howled, clapped, and noisily approved his words. And he behaved like Cicero. He began to tell about some artist in Volgograd. How everyone there oppressed and persecuted him. Vasilyev noted that it was the work of enemies' hands. When people questioned him from their seats about the idea that he should not talk of such things without verifying what he said, he said that he had a tape recording of a conversation with the psychiatrist-doctor who "suffocates" Russian art. But after all such a statement smells directly of some political provocation. But Vasilyev did not even hide that. He even announced that all the questions which the "Pamyat" association raised at this meeting were political and consequently "Pamyat" was indeed a political organization.

And we veterans became not quite ourselves. What kind of political organization? Where did it come from? We asked a woman sitting next to us about that? She answered rudely: "You be quiet, 'zatsiklennyye' [translation unknown]! It'd be better if you get out of here and go watch your "Vremya" program." That is what she said. But after Vasilyev's speech the really inconceivable began. Someone named Shumskiy gave a speech. This one in general talked about the enemies of the people, the freemasons, and the like. And the audience again clapped and yelled.

And it was altogether offensive and bitter to hear the incomprehensible muttering of our brother--the worker Kim Andreyev. He is the chairman of this very "Pamyat" of theirs. But in my opinion, Vasilyev, Gladkov, and Shumskiy simply use Andreyev as a screen and hide behind the sacred title of a working man. That is how far things have gone. Obviously, the smart operators from "Pamyat" very cunningly deceived Andreyev and he believed them. He should drive them off and do his work at his own plant. And this is what I noticed: they did not invite workers to the meeting very much; obviously they are afraid the workers would wring their necks. But there were a lot of teenagers. They are the ones who have to be saved! --Respectfully, A.V. Krupenin, veteran of war and labor, party member since 1941.

You got the impression that they found a grandmother's trunk somewhere in the attic in a house in Zaryadya and opened it. Inside the trunk were the remains of a woman's coat eaten up by a moth and little bags of naphthaline. Cheap popular prints were glued onto the inside of the lid of the trunk and in the middle was the portrait of the most gracious sovereign Emperor Nikolay Aleksandrovich. The trunk is "Pamyat's".

I have things to remember; soon I will reach my ninth decade and God has not begrudged me memory.

I am a Russian and not a party member. I was born in Medvedkov and I was baptized there. My parents were Russian. My father was a raznochinets [in 19th century, Russian intellectual not of gentle birth], the son of a third class merchant, and not a party member. He was an engineer. An academician. In Moscow a street was named after him, in Leningrad--an institute, and in Nikolayev--a tekhnikum. My mother was a noblewoman. She was a Russian language teacher. They both died long ago.

I am certain that if my father read the articles describing the "Pamyat" association, he would be as staggered and indignant as I am. This is a bad, reactionary memory. It smells not only of sour Russophilism but also simply of anti-Semitism. What can be more repulsive than that?

During my childhood among the working Russian intelligentsia the word "anti-Semite" was equivalent to such concepts as "okhotnoryadets" [translation unknown], member of the black hundreds, and member of the "Alliance of Russian people."

My father taught my brother and me, his sons, Ukrainian songs and Christmas folksongs and he told us about the Jewish pogroms. He told us about how "real Russian" people carried banners with the portrait of the Jew Christ and the Jewish mother the Virgin Mary and destroyed the Jewish peasant houses. Whole courtyards screamed in terror upon hearing the approach of the people taking part in the pogrom. I will never forget my father's stories.

I remember when I was 12 years old, the newspapers were full of the "Beylis Affair." They accused him of committing ritual murder of the Christian boy Andryusha Yushchinskiy in order to mix matsoh balls in Christian adolescent blood. You can read this in Korolenko, in several of his newspaper articles printed in the complete works (Volume 9).

I remember well now boisterous the anti-Semites were and how the loathsome version of "Jewish preparation of matsoh balls in pure Christian blood" grew and expanded and what joy there was when it became known that Beylis was acquitted.

This is how Korolenko writes about it:

"The Beylis affair is ending in the midst of the greatest tension. All traffic past the court has been stopped... On the streets are details of horse and foot police. At 1600 hours in St Sofia's Cathedral a funeral service has been set with high clergy participating for the murdered baby Andryusha Yushchinskiy... It becomes known that the chairman's summary is sharply and definitely accusatory...

"Around 1600 hours reporters rush out. The news that Beylis has been acquitted spreads like lightning. Suddenly the physiognomy of the streets changes. Numerous groups of people can be seen congratulating one another. Russians and Jews mingle in the general joy."

That was how it was in Kiev, but it was also like that in our apartment in Sokolniki. And, of course, both Papa and Mama telephoned various acquaintances in order to share the joy. Acquaintances who were Jews and Russians.

Grammophone records exist with records of the speeches of V.I. Lenin. One of them is "On the Pogrom Persecution of the Jews." It is printed in Volume 38 of the Complete Works, pp 242-243.

Here are only two sentences from this speech:

"Shame on damned tsarism which tormented and persecuted the Jews. Shame on those who sow hostility toward the Jews and those who sow hatred toward other nations."

"Toward other nations." The Soviet Union is a multinational state. A Union of equal nations. A man who openly does not like and does not recognize any nationality is an anti-Soviet man.

Only mutual respect and friendship among all nationalities of our country makes us invincibly strong. Breach of this friendship and respect is a mortal danger.

Remember the words of Mayakovskiy on the Soviet passport: "Read and be envious--I am a citizen of the Soviet Union."--Sergey Obrastsov, people's artist of the USSR and Hero of Socialist Labor.

Either someone deluded Ye. Lesoto or she is a secret enemy. All the articles which are coming out about "Pamyat", whether they are about Moscow "Pamyat" or about our Novosibirsk "Pamyat," are always archaic ones which pour dirt on it. You simply do not know the whole essence of things. Conspiratorial sabotage has been going on in our country for a long time now.

The young people in our tekhnikom wholeheartedly support the activity of "Pamyat." But there is one reservation here. Most of us are heavy metallists and people who prefer hard rock. Ye. Lesoto's article says: "A rock group is Satanism; they take an oath to Satan!" "Pamyat" seems to confirm this. You are again confusing the facts, mercenary gentlemen scribblers! The leadership and members of "Pamyat" agree with young people's opinion that there are excellent performers in rock music and there are bad ones. And if D. Vasilyev is a believer, then we have freedom of conscience and he expressed his own opinion, but that still does not mean that that is the opinion of "Pamyat"! You specifically attributed this assertion to our society ("Pamyat"), so that young people who do not know about "Pamyat's" activity would reject it. It will not work! We are for the Russian people!

With respect for the Russian associates of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, but not for Ye. Lesoto (it is plain that she resembles something...) --A. Yermilov, tekhnikum student, 17 years old, Novosibirsk.

The word "Pamyat," taken for the name of the reactionary grouping in Moscow, is sacred to all of us. What kind of farce is this: "openness" and "democratism"?! We are dealing with a surprising miscalculation--a loathsome detachment which takes refuge in a mixture of demogogy and "love" for Orthodoxy is apparently operating actively in full view of all Moscow.

Our propaganda of atheism is fast asleep. At this time "flirtation with God" is gathering speed. Orthodox clericalism and the reactionary directions of Islam and Judaism must be given open battle.

I accuse the "Pamyat" activists of violating Article 36 of the USSR Constitution and I ask the editorial office to send the article "In Oblivion" to the USSR Procurator's Office in order to open a criminal case against K. Andreyev, D. Vasilyev, A. Gladkov, O. Zhurin, and V. Shumskiy. That will be the ending which this article lacks.--I. Lugovskiy, Kiev.

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CSO: 1800/726

PAMYAT ACTIVIST IN NOVOSIBIRSK EXPELLED FROM CPSU

PM170815 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

[Report by V. Yelmakov: "Reeling Off Lies"]

[Text] Novosibirsk--What appeared to be an unremarkable hiccup in the work of the Dzerzhinskiy Cultural Center in Novosibirsk--the cancellation of a planned movie--had unexpected repercussions. Center Director T. Altareva apologized to the audience and told them why the showing would not be going ahead: The hall was occupied by conference participants. What explanation was there for this fact, which caused the audience understandable displeasure, other than the inability of the club staff to plan work efficiently? But some Akademgorodok staffers, who reckon to be members of the amateur historical-patriotic society "Pamyat," were quick to offer their own version.

"I can guess who is behind it," A. Kazantsev, scientific staffer at the Institute of Semiconductor Physics, told me. "Who could be interested in preventing the movie 'Zionism on Historical Trial' from being shown? Why was a movie exposing Zionists dropped from the program?"

What can one say about the scientist's "conjecture"? One could tell him, for example, that the program had been disrupted before. In 1 year alone not just the movie in question, but another 20 advertised events had been canceled.

But one can be sure that no arguments will dampen his desire to put the cancellation of the movie that interested him down to the intrigues of "dark forces" allegedly operating in Novosibirsk. He needs his dubious interpretations of all manner of events and facts to validate claims about the existence in the country of a "criminal conspiracy by Zionists and masons." He uses the "evidence" he has discovered in the lectures he readily delivers to a variety of audiences. He also talked about it in conversation with a TASS correspondent.

The meeting took place soon after the CPSU Gorkom Bureau had decided to expel Communist A. Kazantsev from the party.

Could the party gorkom have avoided resorting to such a harsh measure and sought other ways of influencing the Communist? At the end of last year the bureau of Novosibirsk's Sovetskiy Raykom examined the question of certain

negative phenomena in the rayon's social and political life and measures to overcome them and stated that some people saw the course of democratizing society as freedom from certain obligations and responsibility for word and deed, for the actions and conduct. Severely penalizing A. Kazantsev, the bureau demanded that he cease his unauthorized lecture activities. The demand was not carried out. How should we regard this fact?

Indeed, the position of a scientist who has engaged in actively propagandizing far from scientific, dubious ideas is incompatible with the title of Communist. The institute's party organization had failed to properly evaluate Kazantsev's moral qualities and compare them with the demands made by the CPSU statutes on party members.

The gorkom bureau gave a principled assessment of Kazantsev's actions. He was expelled "for making slanderous pronouncements about party workers, state figures, and leading scientists and for using in public appearances fictitious materials of a provocative nature smearing Soviet reality and giving rise to distrust of the party."

Who were his targets? A. Kazantsev's utterances cited in the file name, in particular, major former leaders who, according to him, spread free masonry in the country. According to A. Kazantsev, he learned this from correspondence. He refers again to anonymous letters to substantiate his claims that certain Novosibirsk academicians, whom he names, are masons. Zionist masons, who are everywhere, according to A. Kazantsev, have set themselves the goal of reducing our country to rack and ruin.

"And did you know," A. Kazantsev asks, "that the Novosibirsk Oblast Book Trade Bureau destroyed books exposing the reactionary essence of Zionism?"

Ye. Zavyalov, member of the Party Control Commission at the CPSU Obkom, who talked with A. Kazantsev in connection with the preparation and examination of his appeal, said:

"I asked Kazantsev what confirmation he had of his claims that the people he named really were masons. His reply was that someone had told him, he had heard it from others, he had read it in an anonymous letter..."

A. Kazantsev calls himself a member of the council of the "Pamyat" historical-patriotic association. He considers that the aims and tasks of the association are to "bring facts to the surface."

"To destroy you all as individuals they must totally prohibit you from using information about your history," he said in a lecture to young people. "And they have eradicated totally from our textbooks anything that might have inspired us as a nationality."

The interpretation is that A. Kazantsev is filling the gaps in the textbooks. With his energy, conviction, and resourcefulness on the platform he attracts the attention of those who do not adopt a critical approach to the information

he cites. Some listeners are taken by his erudition and his references to the "protocols of the elders of Zion," which are a closed book to the vast majority of people. He gives lecture after lecture and the impression is that there is no one in Akademgorodok to provide a critical analysis of A. Kazantsev's "theoretical constructs."

"In our Institute of History, Philology, and Philosophy there are no experts on this problem," Institute Party Bureau Secretary G. Bochanova laments. "And we rarely get visiting lecturers."

The lack of openness is also in A. Kazantsev's favor. For example, the word is that the prosecutor's office was taking action against him for slander, but it did not work out. And this fact is presented as virtual proof of the validity of the "Pamyat" activist's statements. The wording of the statement dismissing the case might have clarified the situation had it been made generally available. It says, in part:

"Criminal liability is provided for if deliberate lies are spread discrediting another person, that is, when the person spreading this information realizes that they do not correspond to the facts. The action failed to adduce proof that A. M. Kazantsev was aware of this."

What lies at the bottom of Kazantsev's delusions? What could have been the cause of their occurrence and how have they developed?

"Many years ago Kazantsev was one of the organizers of the economically accountable, innovation-orientated 'Fakel' firm, which became very well known among young people," P. Borodovskiy, secretary of the Institute of Semiconductor Physics Party Bureau, said of the former member of his party organization. "He put his heart and soul and a lot of energy into it. The breakup of the firm was a blow, of course. Failure continued to dog him in his work. His destiny failed to take shape, I believe. All this might have given him the idea that someone was impeding him. We did not attach much significance to the yarns he started spinning about masons and Zionists. We merely demanded that he not speak on these topics outside the collective and, frankly, we were surprised when the raykom severely reprimanded him and endorsed his record card and he was expelled from the CPSU after the gorkom had considered his appeal."

Apparently, the Communist Kazantsev was propagandizing his "ideas" among youth and labor collectives, using what the party bureau secretary himself called unverified facts, but the primary party organization had effectively turned a blind eye to all this. In its decision the Sovetskiy CPSU Raykom Bureau called it "unwarranted leniency."

Some listeners merely smile when they listen to Kazantsev, others treat his pronouncements with indifference. But occasionally you find people who take it all in.

On this wave of fabrications, anonymous posters, run off on duplicating equipment and calling for dubious demonstrations, began to appear in institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Branch. But many Communists in Akademgorodok have kept their distance from anything associated with the activities of A. Kazantsev and his adherents and in so doing have avoided involving themselves in exposing the damage his lectures have been causing.

It seems that A. Kazantsev, having assumed the role of a seeker after truth, saw the principles of openness, which are establishing themselves in our society, as an opportunity to make unsubstantiated statements about anything. The spreading of rumors has always been seen as a reprehensible activity incompatible with the norms of human behavior in society. But even expulsion from the party was not a big enough lesson for the "Pamyat" activist.

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CSO: 1800/782

WEEKLY VIEWS RETURNING EMIGRES PROBLEM

PM080933 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jul 87 p 14

[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA International Life section feature under the rubric "No Agreement Among Readers": "Zigzag Toward Oneself? Or Away From Oneself?"]

[Text] This rubric appeared in our newspaper's No 12 issue for this year. The rubric has proved accurate.

"And there will be no agreement on this issue," reader E. Vyshemirskiy from Chernigov predicted in response to the publication. "Society has again divided into two classes which do not understand each other," Ivanovo worker A. Kocheshkov noted sorrowfully. The comment about two classes is of course a polemical exaggeration but there is not doubt that the viewpoints of the sides engaged in this polemic have not become closer but on the contrary have been even more sharply demarcated.

Let us recall that what was under discussion was the people who long ago and not so long ago went abroad, mostly at the call of distant or even mythical relations, and now, having endured the evil overseas, have returned or are returning to the motherland. The readers' dispute by correspondence came down to whether it was worth allowing them back. I. Kondratyev from Leningrad was resolutely against it, A. Negodenko from Altay was in favor, while Siberian V. Shevelev was perhaps also in favor, but with grave reservations. In particular he was troubled by the coverage of the question in the Soviet press: "Are we not giving these people publicity by our comments and television broadcasts?"

Some 3 months have elapsed which have seen the collection of abundant mail continuing the subject. Opinions again divide into the same three groups and no one predominates. But no, a fourth group has appeared--consisting of one letter. Air traffic controller Aleksandr Vasilyevich Shatalov from Irkutsk believes that it was not even worth raising the great problematical question. "Was there nothing else to cover a whole quarter of a page?" he asks angrily. "Surely you will not continue to be inclined to drag out the question of the former 'ex-citizens?...'"

We would be glad, Aleksandr Vasilyevich, not to test your patience but, perhaps without noticing it, in your rather lengthy letter you consistently

cite arguments in favor of all three different viewpoints. You have obviously felt yourself that the question is not that simple. Yet readers, many readers, demand that it should be 100 percent clear.

Demand is exactly what they do. Where the majority of new letters do differ is in their pressure. In their utter conviction that only the views which their author likes have the right to life. Here--and this is in itself notable--there is virtually not a single anonymous letter. Last names, posts held, and addresses. And every other letter begins or ends with the line: "Please publish this!..."

It is inconceivable to satisfy all those who want to put their viewpoint: Neither a page nor a whole issue would suffice. In addition it is these most emphatic letters which include those which not only cannot be published but are even difficult to quote from.

Why? Let's use an example to explain.

"Real Glasnost!..."

"The people will not forgive them but you print it. The motherland forgives--who does it forgive? Have you asked honest workers off whom the 'ex-citizens' were living? The people taught them, dressed them, gave them food and drink, giving them palaces, not apartments... What did they lack for? We now have enough of our own parasites, writers, artists, musicians, and other spiritual enrichers... How impatient our journalists are to go to meet them... What glasnost! [semiliterate writer has used nonexistent word "glasnost" instead of "glasnost," or "openness"] I ask LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, and I am an old reader of yours, to publish my comments without changes."

This is not an anonymous letter either. The letter is numbered 34540 on the card index of the editorial office's letters department. The author lives in the Volga region and is called Vasilii Ivanovich. But, after discussion, we decided nonetheless not to publish his last name, not to hold an elderly man up to shame before the entire country. We have not fulfilled his demand to "publish without changes." The sentences which are published are reproduced literally. But there are omission points. Omissions instead of obscenities.

And one more feature of letter No 34540, a striking feature. It is far from illiterate, this letter, yet suddenly the repeated mistake over the word "glasnost"--a word which today seems to have been learned in the most remote corners of the world. A deliberate piece of mischief? Or a subconsciously formed hybrid of two concepts and even two eras--glasnost and vlastnost [imperiousness]?

Life today, seething at a drastic turning point, is lavish in surprises. Who would have thought that before society had gotten used to, had adjusted to, glasnost (and, to be honest, it has still not fully adjusted) that virtually the first people to adopt the "fashionable" slogan would have been those against whom it was essentially spearheaded--the people of yesterday or even

the day before yesterday? And they do not adopt it because they are accustomed to taking up any slogan without investigating it but because they have seen in glasnost a means of self-defense. Bawling, particularly offensively, is far simpler than thinking about the era and seeking one's place in it. In addition it has long been known that offense is the best form of defense. So they are attacking where and when they can and first of all are writing to editorial offices, invariably on behalf of "the entire people," and demanding "glasnost."

But if we give grammar and logic back their age-old rights, we have no objections: real glasnost! And we do not consider it necessary to conceal the fact that Vasiliy Ivanovich is not alone. The incoming mail contains overtly philistine letters and there are vile anti-Semitic letters which even contain the black hundreder cry: "...Save Russia!" There are not many of them, but they do exist. Just where does this loathsomeness come from, where has it crept from? So it did exist. In the stagnant mire of the past it was not obvious, but then in the rapids it began to bubble and started to climb out.

We state quite clearly that glasnost and "glasnost" are radically different and, if you like, incompatible things. Glasnost and democracy do not mean that everything is on show or that everything is permitted. There will be no place in the newspaper for speeches in the spirit of the "Union of the Archangel Michael" [extreme right-wing prerevolutionary Russian organization] or for preaching misanthropy. Neither today nor in the future.

The letters imbued with a sincere perplexity or lack of understanding of what is happening are another matter. These perhaps form the majority. And we think that it is not the authors themselves who are to blame but previous items published over the course of many years by the press (not excluding our newspapers), the persistent desire to simplify the issue, to make out that emigres are something uniformly worthless, greedy, and hostile. There's no denying that "yesterday's men" have frequently included people who are not the best representatives of mankind: thieves, unrecognized "geniuses" and outright traitors. Nonetheless historical reality has been and remains far more complex.

"The motherland is not a shirt which you can put on and take off at will" (V. Savenkov, Yakutsk). "The motherland is not an apartment which can be replaced several times (Ye. Melikhov, Moscow). "You can take offense at your boss, at a friend, or at the weather, but not at your Mother and Motherland" (K. Medyanskiy, Estonia). These would seem to be axiomatic truths. But what if an alien shirt has proved to be unbearably tight? If the "change of apartment" occurred as a result of an imposed order? What if, finally, the Mother in the bad years sometimes behaved like a stepmother--and it was enough for her to smile, to slightly smooth the stern crease between her brows, for a spark of filial love to flare up again, reducing former grievances to ashes?

You think that cannot happen? But why exactly do you think that? Because it has not been customary to mention it aloud?

The question "but why?" which is normal for a child has, alas, been utterly forgotten by adults. Yet we are having to put it to ourselves increasingly frequently. And to find our own answer, not a borrowed one. The new thinking for which the party is calling is necessary not only in the spheres of high politics. The main principle of the new thinking--cooperation, not confrontation--is applicable in a very wide range of problems. For the further reason, incidentally, that in our age there are virtually no problems remaining which have no political nuances.

But again there are many opponents. Some of them are by no means averse to erecting a "theoretical basis" to their objections, to raising them to a gigantic height. How? Like this, for instance:

"The return of the 'lost sheep' from the West reminds those who lived through the war of how soldiers were shot for going absent without leave while former prisoners of war were sent to Siberia... The talk of the humanity which allegedly compels us to accept emigres commits the sin of terrible falseness.

"The concept of Soviet patriotism in no way tallies with the Helsinki accords, which provide for the freedom to choose one's motherland. It is these accords which contain one reason for the fact that it has become very difficult for informed people who read the press to deliver lectures on the formation of Soviet patriotism to an audience. Indeed, there is no demand for the subject nowadays.

"I think that if foreign policy circumstances compel us to make certain concessions to the West, it is nonetheless better to limit ourselves to permitting people to leave. The return of 'dissidents' causes irreparable harm to the system of moral values to which the Soviet person is accustomed."

A. Rusakov, Moscow.

The letter has a deliberately political edge, which means it must be answered from precise political positions. On instructions from the editorial office LITERATURNAYA GAZETA observer Oleg Bitov met with Doctor of Juridical Sciences Yu. A. Reshetov, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry humanitarian problems department.

Talk With an Expert

[Bitov] Yuriy Aleksandrovich, what impression did A. Rusakova's letter make on you? We ask you to take into account that it is not the only one of its kind. For instance, reader L. Shukharovich sees in the permission to allow former emigres to return to the motherland "gestures to the 'voices'" [foreign radio stations]. "We've done enough dancing to the West's tune," Minsk pensioner R. Bladyko states categorically. And reader K. Testova, as though continuing his letter, adds: "So what if we don't suit Thatcher or Reagan." What can you say on this subject?

[Reshetov] That readers are making the most obvious mistake when they make the issuing of authorizations for return immigration dependent on the "wishes" and "demands" of Western leaders and propaganda centers. It is by no means a case of "indulgences" based on considerations of expediency but of the resurrection, at a new historical stage, of the humane traditions founded in the first years of Soviet power by Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

I recall a few historical facts. The All-Russian Central Executive Committee decree on the amnesty for rank and file members of White Guards military organizations was passed 3 November 1921. In 1924 the amnesty was extended to all White Army soldiers in the Far East. Over the course of 10 years, from 1921 through 1931, some 181,000 people returned to the Motherland.

On 10 November 1945 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree was signed on restoring Soviet citizenship to subjects of the former Russian empire and to stateless people. The decree applied to our fellow countrymen who had been living on the territory of Manchuria and subsequent decrees extended its operation to other countries. In France alone 11,000 people received Soviet citizenship at that time and several thousand of these returned to the Motherland.

I think it is appropriate to recall the following episode. The Universal Service Agency asked Vladimir Ilich a question about Soviet Russia's readiness to accept a group of "undesirable Americans." And Lenin replied: "We are not afraid of anyone at all and if America is afraid of a few hundred or thousand of its citizens, we are prepared to initiate talks on our acceptance of each and every citizen who frightens America..."

That was in February 1920, in the atmosphere of destruction, hunger, and very keen ideological battles generated by the revolution and the civil war. Nonetheless Lenin said: "We are not afraid." Today our country is a mighty industrial power with a heroic history spanning nearly 70 years. The prestige of our domestic and international policy is strengthening with every passing day. Under these conditions to be prey to fears that a few thousand returning emigres can undermine Soviet patriotism and sway our system of values is truly ridiculous.

[Bitov] To judge from the mail readers are worried that the principle of social justice may be violated in the process of return gration. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has already used its pages to refute rumors that those who return to the motherland are given privileges of some kind and have special conditions created for them. Nonetheless the rumors have not abated. Evidently the report that the very elderly Russian poetess I. V. Odoyevtseva, who has returned from Paris, was given an apartment on Nevskiy Prospekt has given them new fuel.

[Reshetov] An exception was made with regard to Odoyevtseva bearing in mind her services to her native literature. I stress that this is the only exception I know of. Return emigres do not and cannot have any right to chose "the best place under the sun." Those who are able to do so are given the

right to join housing construction cooperatives, paying the full cost of an apartment in hard currency and strictly according to the waiting list. In their overwhelming majority returnees go to live with relatives who agree to provide them with housing in small cities and settlements in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Transcaucasus, and Central Asia. And no one lays claim to the return of his former post or privileges.

For clarity's sake it may be added that in our practice we have encountered several absurd situations when returnees have stated with assurance: Ah, you don't want to give me an apartment in Moscow or Leningrad--then I will fly back to America. Well, we don't stop them. If a person has been called to make the journey not by a yearning for his motherland, not by the desire to serve it, but by the calculation that he will receive undeserved benefits, then it is scarcely worth regretting him.

[Bitov] But what if, for instance, this man has another rethink and again asks to be admitted to the USSR?

[Reshetov] I do not think that is possible. It must be said that our foreign missions treat the issuing of permits to return very seriously. And it goes without saying that he who, during his stay abroad, has sullied himself with vigorous anti-Soviet activity cannot count on such permission.

[Bitov] Let's return to the Helsinki accords. Is it correct to assert that, as A. Rusakov puts it, they provide for "the freedom to choose one's motherland?"

[Reshetov] Nothing of the sort. That formulation does not exist at all in any document of international law. And the Helsinki accords speak of the implementation of civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and other rights and freedoms in accordance with the norms of international law. This comprehensive way of putting the question does not suit Western propagandists and so in their discussions they overemphasize the right to emigration taken on its own, keeping quiet about all the other not less but more important rights. Incidentally, it is no accident that there was almost no publication in the Western press of the full text of the Final Act of the all-European conference, while in our country it was made available to the broad public. Everyone who has familiarized himself with it has been convinced that it makes no mention of the erosion of state powers or the renunciation of patriotism.

It must also be borne in mind that present processes of world development, irreversible processes, require increasingly broad contacts between people, the further development of all kinds of exchanges and tourism, and consequently the gradual alteration and simplification of border regulations. Next year will see the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the universal declaration on human rights which, together with international pacts on rights, creates a firm basis for worldwide cooperation in this field. Our country advocates the fullest and most consistent possible fulfillment of all provisions of these very important documents, including those connected with entry and exit.

It is paradoxical but a fact, Yu. A. Reshetov said in conclusion, that it is precisely those who dramatize the issue of emigres and returning emigres, clinging to obsolete ideas, who are misled by the bourgeois propagandists' arguments. I believe, however, that the editorial mail has brought not only letters of this kind--there are probably other more sober and profound letters.

Lines From Letters

"I too was very angry about these 'ex-citizens' and was also indignant over why they were being allowed back. But then I thought and realized that we are also to blame for the fact that 'ex-citizens' have become 'ex-citizens.' After all, we know that in recent decades there have been all kinds of conditions. So people left, some through anger, some for reasons of principle, some from grief. Oh, there was so much injustice in our country and there still is. If we are to call things by their name, since people left our country that meant that not everything was well there.

"And gloating over other people's misfortune is like kicking a man when he's down."

N. Sizova, Vologda.

"There is a category of people who want to return to the USSR and have an undisputed right to do so. I have in mind the children who have found themselves abroad through no desire of their own, who were taken there by force, by deception, by the abuse of their defenselessness and their love for their parents. It is our duty to return them to the motherland. It is very strange that no one has yet mentioned this."

Ye. Vorontsova, Moscow.

"I remember a television program in the fall of 1985. On the wet streets of the French capital was a woman, keening as peasants do, and next to her was her grown son, confusion showing in his face. There were tears and requests to be allowed to return to their native Chelyabinsk Oblast. What impelled these people, who obviously were not among those who prize a 'fine life' or members of the 'misunderstood intelligentsia,' to emigrate? Someone watching the program next to me said sarcastically: 'Ah, they have put in a request!...' But is it worth being sarcastic? Before us were victims of psychological warfare, our losses. Since they were there that means that our ideological impact was feeble and our 'commanders' were working badly."

A. Zharebko, Klaypeda, Lithuanian SSR.

"Why has a knot of passions formed around the question of 'ex-citizens?' Because, in my opinion, the negative phenomena inherited from various periods have been interwoven in it. Is it easy to ask for a lenient attitude toward those who have found themselves abroad because of their own greed, because of 'materialism,' because of the desire for personal affluence at any price? In

the seventies society was suffering seriously from these infectious diseases, but we do not forgive a thief who tries to justify himself by arguing that 'everyone was stealing!..'

"Nonetheless, another period of our history, when in the late forties Beriia launched the so-called 'struggle against cosmopolitans' and later the 'doctors' case,' which nearly ended tragically, will not leave my memory. Neither Beriia nor his stooges have been around for a long time, but the echo of the anti-Semitism which they resurrected can be heard to this day. It is also affecting the attitude toward 'ex-citizens.'

"To avoid any misunderstandings, I state that I am myself a Russian on my father's and mother's side. I have never stood trial or been under investigation, nor have I been abroad. I do not consider myself restricted in any way. Neither personal grievance nor personal interest lies behind my letter, merely the desire to understand.

"I think that if the 'ex-citizens' ask to return we will not wreak vengeance on them."

G. Kuznetsov, Leningrad.

"But programs involving returnees are very necessary! They should not hide, nor should we hide them. We must talk with them. Not only television and the press but also ordinary people must ask their questions. To shake us up. We are the ones who must be forced to think about the motherland and reassess ourselves."

I. Grebenyuk, Krasnoyarsk.

Those are the letters. Each one has its own vision of the truth, its own facet of the subject. If you want you can find contradictions between them, but that is not the point. In complex issues a perspective is only revealed when comparing different viewpoints. An important lesson stemming from the spontaneously keen discussion.

And in conclusion, one more letter--without it the spectrum of reader's thoughts and assessments would be incomplete.

"Of course correct action is being taken by Soviet missions abroad, guided by the principles of humanism in issuing 'ex-citizens' with permission to return. But I understand those who express dissatisfaction with the instant return of citizenship to these people--without any 'probationary period,' so to speak.

"I believe that people who have abandoned Soviet citizenship and those anxious to acquire it for the first time should first obtain a residence permit and citizenship only 3-5 years later. In the case of 'ex-citizens' I should like them to be given back the right to live and work in the motherland, and that

is far from little. But the question of citizenship should be resolved separately and as a rule considerably later."

V. Zilberverg, Odessa.

The editorial office supports this proposal. Here there is undoubtedly food for thought for the Foreign Ministry and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium whose competence includes the deprivation and restoration of citizenship rights.

We thank those who took part in the discussion and those who responded to the items devoted to I. V. Odoyevtseva's return to the motherland. The editorial office plans to return specially to these letters.

/9599

CSO: 1800/783

EFFORTS TO REEDUCATE KAZAKH RIOTERS VIEWED

PM161547 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 87 p 4

[Report by correspondent A. Lapin: "The Bitter Lessons of December"]

[Text] Alma-Ata--Six months have gone by. Alma-Ata now swelters in the summer heat. The situation in the city has long since returned to normal and there might appear to be no reason to stir up the past and return again to the events of last December. But the events did not, of course, disappear without a trace. The fate of the young people who, for some reason or another, succumbed to provocative appeals particularly disturbs us. After all, they are still members of our society. And none of us remains indifferent, I think, to what is happening to them, to the morals they profess, or to the basis upon which they are building their future lives. And, finally, have they understood what happened to them?

There is another matter of no small importance. The incident last December highlighted problems that are not characteristic of Kazakhstan alone. Where do their roots lie? What is to be done? These questions today worry everyone who cherishes the friendship among our peoples, the ideals of internationalism, and the country's future.

Just before the events took place Yermukhambet Kuandykov quarreled with his mother-in-law, who was staying with him. The latter, seeing the conditions her daughter found herself in, said sharply:

"I won't let my daughter or her child live in such conditions! I'm taking them with me!"

She was, of course, right in many respects. The small, damp room was not suitable for either the child or the young mother. But the circumstances were such that her son-in-law was unable to find anything else. A campaign against unearned income was being mounted in the city and homeowners were turning students away.

What bearing does this story have on what then happened? Seemingly none. But that is merely how it looks now. At the time, however, all kinds of troublemakers had begun whispering in the ear of Yermukhambet and other students in an attempt to convince them that the people primarily responsible

for their plight were none other than... those Russians. It was alleged that Russians occupied most private houses, so... No one, of course, had any precise figures, but people listened: it provided some kind of explanation of the situation at least.

The troublemakers also succeeded in another respect. I can remember heated discussions in December (already after the events). The following, for example, was asserted at one such discussion:

"Stockraising has declined because Kazakhstan supplies half the country with grain: consequently, there is not enough mixed feed..."

People argued until they were hoarse. And a very unsavory picture of not only what had happened in the republic but of how poorly aware students were of the objective situation emerged. When the scales fell from their eyes many people were amazed at their own ignorance and attitude. It turned out that students had nowhere to live in Alma-Ata because imposing complexes had been built instead of hostels, and granaries had been forced to clear out all their grain by leaders craving yet another award and enhancement of their bogus status. The public received far more from the country than it gave. But here, of course, we are talking not about grain but about the economy as a whole.

As far as the outright liars are concerned, everything is clear. Here is one such: Sh. Karabayev, assistant prorector in charge of ideological work at the Kazakh State University. He always presented himself to everyone as a specialist on nationalities questions. And so it was that this academic, who had indeed studied national relations, last December simply deceived students, talked about so-called "defense of infringed national dignity," and incited disorder. It subsequently emerged that this very learned man was a common bribe-taker. He no doubt was also defending his comfortable life; restructuring, which clearly has no place in it for bribe-takers, had begun.

But why was he so easily believed by the students?

"I was unable to determine clearly what my position was!" Yermukhambet slowly mumbled, lowering his eyes.

It should be noted that this is said by the deputy secretary responsible for ideological work in the History Faculty's Komsomol Committee and a commander of Komsomol operations detachment. The speaker, moreover, was considered in his VUZ collective to be a convinced internationalist. And not without grounds: He had, after all, worked on a construction detachment in the Ukraine. He had helped clear up the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident. And he had even received a diploma for it. And then... he assembled students at a rally and led them to the square. He went as a delegate to other faculties.

It is, of course, possible to say, without indulging in artful sophistry, that some students were "bought" through illegal benefits, favors, and privileges that they received. There is some truth in this. Yermukhambet Kuandykov performed unsatisfactorily in his major subject--history--when he applied to

university, but was nevertheless accepted. This explanation, however, leaves many questions unanswered. How, for example, is one to understand what led Kuandykov first to Chernobyl and then out onto the square?

"We were told that participation in the cleanup operation would be noted," Yermukhambet said, "and could influence how our later careers developed..."

It turns out that work itself is meaningless if the person feels no real commitment. That is plain enough, but how often we attribute nonexistent virtues and good or, conversely, ill intentions to people. He was in Chernobyl, therefore he is an activist. He has been chosen by the Komsomol organization, therefore he is an activist.

But he went out into the square.

So who is he then?

"So you think I am a nationalist?" exclaimed Yermukhambet. "Everyone went! So I went too!"

How many times have I heard that refrain.

Here, perhaps, what we have is not simply infantilism but a kind of selective and belligerent spinelessness. Since it is precisely this chronic absence of conviction and real ideas that landed Yermukhambet Kuandykov--one of the organizers of the disturbances--in the dock. But where was this young man to gain firm convictions from? Not from the constantly repeated slogans about "prosperity," "the planet of 100 nations," and the "laboratory of internationalism" which in recent years had replaced the work of internationalist education. The nationalists felt this vacuum and were the first to exploit it.

Overcoming infantilism and imbuing all young people with firm convictions is the goal that the republic's activists have set themselves. And that is what underpins their search.

At the university I was told about the festival called "In a Single Family." During it the Komsomol committee room was like a large kitchen. Electric cookers, saucepans, teapots, and cups were on tables, in cupboards, and on the floor itself. Georgian, Armenian, Uzbek, and Russian dishes were grilled, boiled, and baked. Young women made national costumes. Songs in various languages were heard in the auditorium. What was particularly striking? The fact that one Kazakh student, after trying some real pilaf, suddenly exclaimed:

"I never knew they cooked so well in Uzbekistan!"

I realize that one cannot draw global conclusions on the basis of this "insignificant" fact. But you will agree that unless you are familiar with

the customs, songs, and everyday life of a people you will hardly understand their hearts.

The search that is going on and indeed work in general in the republic are being directed and coordinated by special commissions and sections concerned with national relations, which are the first to be set up in the country.

"Willy-nilly, we are having to be pioneers," said V. A. Auman, chief of a sector of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. "In the 1920's and 1930's these organs existed everywhere. There was even a magazine published called ZHIZN Natsionalnostey. And then everything was forgotten and neglected. We have now stopped publishing empty percentages for nations' representation in leadership bodies or identifying who has a nationalist 'tinge.' Our task is to look for constructive ways of bringing the peoples closer together, removing contradictions that appear, and controlling national relations rather than pinning labels on people."

Recently people in the republic have felt the need to know a second language. It has been decided that workers of Russian nationality will bear responsibility of propagandizing the study of the Kazakh language and workers of Kazakh nationality for propagandizing that of the Russian language.

Consumer problems are being resolved with the commission's participation. New student hostels are being built. Food supplies have improved. Certification and promotion of cadres are being openly conducted. The housing construction program is gathering momentum. An extensive campaign is being waged against corruption, bribery, speculation, and so forth. Measures are being taken to increase and strengthen the national working class.

Now, judging by my numerous meetings with people who have remained in the Komsomol as well as those who have been expelled, a breakthrough in views is beginning.

"I went through a lot during these months and saw that I had been mistaken. I am trying to regain people's respect," Yermukhambet Kuandykov said in court.

I very much want to believe in the sincerity of those words.

However, it is not possible to say that everything is going smoothly and without mistakes. There are failures. Waverers who have yet found their place have remained. A young worker expelled from the Komsomol handed in her note at the Alma-Ata cotton mill where she was employed. I asked why:

"I was fed up! I was constantly being reminded and reproached about December. I am going somewhere I am not known."

"Some people have still not understood whether they acted rightly or wrongly," added Guldana Kirzhanova, secretary of the combine. "S. Raushan, for example. We are unable to find a common language with her. We have spoken many times. We have tried to get her involved in public affairs. But somebody is

obviously telling her the complete opposite. And she has not changed her stance. We will not, of course, abandon her, we have only one thought in mind here..."

Refusing to leave someone alone or despair at failure and seeking to involve people in public life, to rouse them to social activity, and to open their eyes--that is certainly the main thrust now of the struggle for man.

/9599

CSO: 1830/622

CHILDREN VICTIMS OF ALCOHOLIC, DRUG ADDICT PARENTS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by T. Karatygina: "A Shot into the Future: Drug Addicts Aim at Tomorrow, Not Only at Themselves"]

[Text] Here all the women are irresistably pretty. Here is the reign of kindness, tenderness, and celebration of life.

Here is in the maternity home. With the smile of madonnas mothers bend over tightly shrouded babies and for each her child is the prettiest, the most precious, the most wanted child, for whom she is ready to shed her blood drop by drop.

But among the bright faces inspired by the joy of motherhood which you simply want to paint in a picture, the malevolent, embittered face of a young woman is perceived as alien. She lies quietly, turned toward the wall, without joining the general conversation. During the feeding hours, which the women are preparing for, her child is not brought to her.

Her son cannot taste mother's milk--he was born with a disfigured mouth and the nurses feed him drop by drop.

When the newborn was shown to her, she recoiled in horror and pushed the child away with both hands. The doctors sorrowfully and compassionately looked at her arms which were covered with needle marks and at the hardened veins which had absorbed innumerable doses of drugs.

...The third day she disappeared from the hall and left the infant. The failed mother vanished who knows where and dissolved into the bustle of the big city to later emerge somewhere among people like her. But the boy who was not destined to see his mother was sent to the Dushanbe Children's Home, where the destinies of children doomed to tragedy by their parents cross.

The doctors, nurses, tutors, and nannies need an immeasurable store of kindness, mercy, emotional strength, and enormous patience to bring up the children brought there from the maternity homes by police, and neighbors and grandmothers, and more rarely--mothers, and even more rarely--fathers.

The children are different--girls, boys, fair-skinned, dark-complexioned, toddlers, some that walk, and... some that lie, who are not destined to stand on their feet, run, stamp around, and jump. Most of them have the very same note on the "parents" column: "Mother and father--alcoholics" and "In treatment at a drug clinic."

You have to pluck up your courage to write about the hundreds of histories of the sad fates of the children which we saw and heard about from the chief of the home Marguba Anvarovna Umarova, the doctors Mirra Lvovna Tovba and Era Matveyevna Krakova, and the teacher Lyudmila Nikolayevna Krestyaninova, who had witnessed them during their decades of working here.

An ordinary playpen--with bright little toys, little balls, and dolls. The children, tired out, quite clean, are playing, mumbling something, hugging each other, and arguing. Ordinary children, it seems. But their glance is odd, their movement uncoordinated, and their speech garbled and thick. Olya Filon, Olesa Kolesnik, and Farkhad Bobodzhanov are just over 4 years old, but they appear to be scarcely 2 years old.

"You had to see how they came to us," Marguba Anvarovna tells. "We cared for them together, cured them of dystrophy, inflammations, and abscesses, treated them with physical training, and developed speech. Many began to talk only by the age of 3 and that was reward enough for us."

"Well, what about their mothers and fathers? Do they visit their children? Do they understand their responsibility and their guilt before those whom they gave life?"

"You should not call them by such exalted names--"mother" and "father," Marguba Anvarovna protests. "What can you get from them? They leave the drug clinic and it's back to the old way. A two-month old girl Ira, extremely emaciated, came to us. Even the latest compounds did not help. We got in touch with the drug clinic and asked them to release the mother for her child's funeral. They released her, but she did not even come to us--she met her former company and that was all. But we still had her older son as well. That is the kind of responsibility these people have. Or this: we had barely cared for 2-year old Niso Davlyatova and done the near-impossible by curing the child. The mother came for a meeting. She took the girl for a walk and did not return. But in a few days she abandoned her daughter by our gates.

Marguba Anvarovna told her story and from the playpen the children looked at us and the frightening emptiness of their look seemed like a serious accusation--an accusation against the parents whose passion for alcohol and drugs they, the slow-witted children, were paying for, and an accusation against us who still did not conclusively realize the misfortune around us and still have not raised everyone to do battle against it.

Long, long ago, 15 years back, I visited this home on journalist business. At that time orphaned children or children turned in by their mother or father for a time because of some extreme circumstances--whether a serious illness or the death of one of the parents-- were cared for here. They were children without any mental deviations. With perhaps an extremely rare exception.

Their fates took shape differently--they returned to their parents who were grateful to the home for the support or they got new families who adopted them.

Since then this home has changed unrecognizably. The same doctors and teachers are there--they are a kind of zealot, but their wards are different. The ominous diagnosis is feeble-mindedness, microcephalia, hydrocephalus, perenatal encephalopathy--profound retardation in mental development does not leave optimistic hopes for many of them to recover. No matter how terrible it is to say, the problem with such children is fatally clear: there is no way in the world to cure them of feeble-mindedness whose cause is pathological heredity.

And now a word about how to prevent such misfortune and about those whom it is not yet too late to save and tear away from jiggers and drug doses, and explain and open their eyes to the monstrous consequences of their pernicious passion. Newspapers, journals, and television programs which do not tell about the poisonous effect alcohol and drugs has on people's health and how they destroy the mind and erode the personality are rare. But it is not so common for them to tell about the price children are paying for the vices of the parents.

Young people, and we are talking above all of them--our young men and women--frequently have no concept of the irreparable harm they may do to their children by using alcohol and drugs. Sooner or later they feel the effects on their health on themselves.

But these children... They are the side that suffers the most. Concepts of morality, ethics, and duty disappear in drug ecstasy and alcoholic intoxication and chance relationships arise easily and are cut off just as easily. Fathers soon forget about them, letting their girlfriends and descendants pay for the consequences. In the very same Children's Home only the last names of the mothers as a rule appear in the children's documents. There is almost no information about the fathers. But if you manage to talk with those parents, you hear:

"But we didn't know that it would affect our children!"

"Didn't know," "weren't warned," "didn't imagine." The most preposterous social infantilism. But is it not, like the medical ignorance of young people and inexcusable ignorance in understanding the most important function of a person--to give healthy life to healthy descendants, a reproach to us, the community of people, medical specialists, teachers, and all educators of youth who are responsible for the health of young people--moral and physical--and for their spirituality?

Thousands and thousands of young people study in the upper classes of general educational institutions, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums, and VUZes. They study many different things which are undoubtedly useful and important. But very little, a paltry amount of time is taken to give youth, future fathers and mothers, the information absolutely essential to them about the direct link between their moral and physical purity and the health of their

future children and about the price of using alcohol and drugs. Today, now, since tomorrow may be too late, young people must know this; they must be familiar with scientific research dealing with the effect of alcohol and drugs on descendants.

The testimony of one study will hardly leave them indifferent: "Of 215 parents who abused alcoholic drinks, 37 premature babies, 16 still-born babies, and 38 poorly developed and therefore unviable babies were born. As a result 55 people had tuberculosis and 145 had mental disorders." Drugs have just as destructive an effect on descendants.

After long silence about the seriousness of the problem of alcoholism and drug addiction, finally recognition and understanding of the need for the most urgent measures to fight against this evil have appeared. And they are making themselves known. The acuteness of the problem has brought about the introduction in schools of a special course "Ethics of Family Life." And still these are merely the first steps which are still far from real--active, offensive, and through all channels--work with young people, indoctrinational, educational, and preventative work built on using graphic methods.

In which school, tekhnikum, and institute are documentary films about the fates of children of drug addicts and alcoholics being shown? In which youth collective are newspaper articles and Central Television "Health" programs in which the terrible confession of drug addicts who have sacrificed their children to drugs discussed? Those who saw this program on the last day of May cannot of course forget the story of the drug clinic patient Olga Kh., about how her husband died from a drug overdose and her newborn, who absorbed poison with his mother's milk, died.

Some extremely cautious people consider this shock propaganda and assume that the terrible consequences of drug addiction and toxin addiction should not be described and people, especially youth, who are supposedly so sensitive and interpret everything too intensely, should not be frightened. The passion for labels is long-lived among us. After hanging on a label we fight against it rather than against the real danger.

But let us not hide our heads under our wing in the moment of danger like an ostrich and close our eyes to the evidence of statistics. The statistics say that of all the drug and toxin addicts that have been found among us, 70 percent are young people. Seventy percent...

You will not convince the young boys and girls who yearn to have vivid experiences with a drug dose and pay for their destructive curiosity not only with their own health but at the price of the health and, moreover, the life of their future children with the words: "A drug addict is a nasty person." And even less will you convince those adults who seduce teenagers and youth and slip a cigarette with poison, a handful of tablets, and an ampule with poison to them.

The evil is such that a relentless daily struggle is needed against it. We have quite a few real enthusiasts of antialcoholic propaganda who are staunch champions against drug addiction and alcoholism.

But how many forces have not been put to use, how many opportunities not realized--the Komsomol, the society of the struggle for sobriety, commissions to aid the family and school, the broad medical, teaching, and writing community, and finally each one of us!

Through common efforts we must protect our fine youth, who are strong in spirit and body, with clarity of goals and aspirations from the pernicious effect of the evil of alcoholism and drug addition--an evil which aims at the future.

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1830/599

PROBLEMS OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN NON-RUSSIAN SCHOOLS

Kishenev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 12 Jul 87 p 2

[Unattributed article: "From Russian Into Russian"]

[Text] The teaching of the Russian language in non-Russian schools is of special significance from the standpoint of developing relations between nationalities. The serious problems associated with the teaching of Russian, however, are for the present being resolved slowly.

We live in an inter-national country, and judging on the broad scale of history, we live amicably and well. Unfortunately, we have become accustomed to evaluating inter-national relations in terms of making toasts to one another's health. However, our achievements need not create the impression of nationalities without the occurrence of problems. We are dealing, of course, with life as it is lived, in motion, and every step of the way may have its own contradictions.

The development of relations between nationalities is directly bound up with problems of teaching the Russian language in non-Russian schools. For in our state a knowledge of Russian, together with one's native tongue, is freely acknowledged by the Soviet people as the medium of communication between nationalities, providing broad access to science and technology as well as to the culture of the fatherland and the world, while accelerating scientific and technical progress. Pointing out the objective necessity of Russian nationality bilingualism, Lenin wrote: "The requirements of economic interchange always necessitate nationalities living in the state (so long as they want to live together) learning the language of the majority."

However, quite a number of complex problems are to be solved before the mastery of Russian, as specified in reform documentation as well as in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers regarding improvement in the teaching of Russian, becomes the standard for youth as they finish school. Just how is the decree to be carried out?

Teachers are being trained on an increasing scale. Admittance to the national departments of the faculties of Russian language and literature is rising.

Teaching plans and programs, textbooks and teaching aids are improving. Educational bodies in the autonomous and union republics, in the autonomous oblasts and national okrugs have extended the time for the subject in all teaching institutions. The number of schools with augmented language instruction has increased. Pre-school children are receiving instruction on a broader scale.

Pedagogical publishing houses of the union republics are now offering quite a large amount of specialized literature, the total circulation of which came to 25 million copies in 1984-1985. Prosveshcheniye Publishing House released for the first time a "Library for the Teacher of the Russian Language in a National School" and also a "Library for the Teacher of the Russian Language and Literature in a National School." Television and radio programs have been made available everywhere in serial form for the teaching of the Russian language.

Progress is apparently being made, yet the situation remains abnormal. There has been no pronounced turn for the better. The measures taken by party and soviet organizations are often half-hearted, and the work at the grassroots level receives little support. Reports from Uzbekistan and Turkmeniya, Armenia and Azerbaijan, as well as other republics, are alarming--Russian comprehension in these areas is poor. It is a problem that is not going to be resolved in a ten-year period. Instead of a purely educational problem it has emerged as one of ideology.

The causes of the problem? To carry out the program to the end, it is necessary, first of all, to have highly qualified personnel. Meanwhile, many Russian specialists speak poor Russian themselves. Teachers taking advanced courses at the Samarkand Oblast institute, for example, made up to 40 mistakes in a dictation test. What can they teach children?

Why does it work out this way? Yet to be broken is that vicious circle wherein persons who are inadequately prepared upon leaving school, and with a poor command of the Russian language, gain entrance to a VUZ. Over a five-year period of study most students outside of a Russian-speaking setting do not advance in their studies. And this is not surprising. As tests have shown in certain teacher-training institutions of Kazakhstan, Turkmeniya, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan, both the methodology of conducting classes and the programs of work are geared basically to teaching grammar and not to developing oral and written discourse.

There is no need to speak of the teaching proficiency of such instructors. The lessons are poor, the instruction frankly weak. As in the VUZ, the reliance is on teaching rules of grammar and not on the development of conversational speech. Basically, they are talking about the Russian language rather than in the Russian language.

The situation in the elementary schools to which the graduates of these teaching institutions return is particularly disturbing. Since their knowledge of Russian is poor, it cannot serve as a model for the young.

(And this age, of course, is the one most favorable for learning a language.)

One of the reasons for this is failure to observe the principle of competitive selection of entrants. Preference is given to recruiting candidates from remote regions of the republic, virtually unable to speak Russian. And there is endless mutual recrimination--the school blaming the educational institution, the VUZ, and the VUZ, in turn, blaming the school.

Nor can Russian language teachers be relied on. Not knowing the mother tongue, and therefore not being able to take into account its peculiarities, how is a person able to teach? Not surprisingly, an analysis of control operations, examination results, and inspection checks substantiate the fact that mistakes linked to the linguistic and grammatical peculiarities of the mother tongue persist, inevitably, in all classes.

It cannot be said that the USSR Ministry of Education and USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences are merely passive observers of what is going on, but they simply certify to the errors and omissions. The Academy's new model program and model teaching materials for the union republics are being developed extremely belatedly. Right now the publication of textbooks with outdated metodological concepts continues. These books do not adequately reflect the interrelationship involved in teaching Russian and indigenous languages as academic subjects. The experimental research work of the Academy's scientific research institutes clearly is behind the demands of the day.

Thus, although up-to-date teaching methodologies for instruction along with the mother tongue have been developed, they have not yet reached the mass level of the elementary schools. The advanced expertise of those who, overcoming inertia, have been revamping instruction and organizing their work so that students spend 45 minutes talking in Russian is being slowly disseminated.

Anna Ivanovna Zakayeva, to give one example, is a teaching specialist at the Chechen-Ingush ASSR 2nd Banner Middle School who well understands language's role of communication and who takes into consideration the differences between Russian and the mother tongue. Since her earliest days working with six-year-olds, she has been utilizing games, songs, forms of play a kind of phonetic lotto. The children create collective stories, and they even compose mini-essays; they listen with interest to the voices of various announcers, paying special attention to the proper intonation and pronunciation.

In the 12th Alma-Ata School, where Hero of Socialist Labor R. Nurtazina works, the metodological study is excellently equipped, and the language experts put out a bulletin of advanced experience; they are endeavoring to get in touch with those of their colleagues who are doing their work conscientiously to the full extent of their knowledge and powers.

Unfortunately, however, such interest and knowledge are not the rule but the exception, and it is therefore necessary to continue to enumerate what has not been done and what has not been finished.

Until this time, it must be said, the task that was established by decree to organize during the period 1983-1985 in all teaching institutions with a non-Russian medium of instruction study rooms for Russian language and literature equipped with linguaphones and other up-to-date equipment has not been carried out.

Plans to raise the qualifications of Russian language teachers in national schools and institutes of advanced study in Central Asia, the Caucasus, the North Osetian ASSR and Dagestan ASSR in Russia have been disrupted. The reparation of elementary teachers is not being undertaken. It is also necessary to work with them seriously in summer courses, and to organize seminars and study groups. Let us underscore the word seriously; for no miracle is going to take place and good teachers do not fall from the sky. Furthermore, according to USSR Ministry of Education figures, the demand for Russian language specialists is not going to be satisfied by 1995. For just how long a time will the teachers of Russian in national schools require interpreters?

It is necessary for party organs of the union republics, public educational institutions and schools to make use of all their resources so that each student strives to master the Russian language as well as his own mother tongue. And it is necessary to repulse, sharply and decisively, efforts to oppose this training. A failure to understand the increasing significance of bilingualism impoverishes life, while at every step making it more difficult, particularly in the case of youth. How, for instance, is "one without a language" to continue his studies in a central VUZ? How is he to serve usefully and well in the ranks of the Soviet Army? What if he finds himself in a far-off construction project? When, at last, will this most important, truly inter-national matter start to move from a standstill? When are we going to cease "facilitating the study" and actually undertake to teach the Great Russian language in all the multilingual schools of our boundless motherland?

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REASONS BEHIND LAW ON INDIVIDUAL LABOR EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 May 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word interview with H. Talybov, chairman of the AzSSR Supreme Court, in which he explains some of the reasons behind passage of the new law. "Forbidding some types of individual labor activity had a negative effect because these same types of labor were useful to society and helped to meet the population's demand for goods and services. The existing licensing system was faulty because we could not guarantee the legality of a citizen's self-help efforts. According to statistical data, the number of those engaged in various types of private work in the country (with the exception of agriculture) exceeded 100,000." He estimates that these people did 50 percent of the shoe repair, 45 percent of household repairs, and 30 percent of domestic appliance repairs.

LESS THEORY, MORE PRACTICE URGED IN MEDICAL SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 6 May 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by Y. Mammadov, rector of the N. Narimanov Azerbaijan State Medical Institute, headlined "The Modern Period and the Training of Physician Cadres." Among the problems he mentions that must be overcome, he cites the poor level of preparation of applicants from the secondary schools; he also notes that the ideal teacher "should possess a high level of expertise, deep scientific knowledge and methodological training" but adds that "regrettably, cadres uniting all these qualities in themselves are still small in number." He feels that the course load carried by students is too heavy and suggests that "we must reduce the lecture hours allocated for theoretical sciences and give broader instruction in the clinical sciences."

LIBRARY COMPUTERIZATION 'STILL UNATTAINABLE WISH'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 8 May 1987 carries on page 2 a 900-word compilation of interviews with leading librarians on the computerization of the library system headlined "Library Service." L. Gafurova, director of the Mirza Fatali Akhundov Republic Library, said: "Suppose we receive these machines which would correspond to modern demands. Who is going to operate them? It is only natural that a cadre problem would emerge. Where are these cadres being trained? In general, are they being

trained?" Sahib Aghayev, an official of the Chief Library Inspectorate of the AzSSR Ministry of Culture, stressing the need for automating and computerizing the library system, noted that computerization "is still a pleasant and unattainable wish."

NEED FOR NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN HOUSING STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 21 May 1987 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article by G. Geybullayev, director of the Azerbaijan Scientific Institute of Construction and Architecture, and A. Gasymov, deputy director of the institute, headlined "Important Questions in Architecture and Housing Construction." Based on complaints from residents and their own expertise, they discuss improvements that should be made in the planning and construction of large housing projects; one of their conclusions is that "we must create a specifically national architecture. Our architects are doing great creative work in this direction. New variants of residential housing facades have been and are being created by using national architectural elements. But plans do not always find their embodiment in life. New plans and new facade variations demand the preparation of new products at housing construction institutions. This is related to difficulties of a technical nature. As a result, plans remain on paper and become completely different in reality. And this cannot satisfy us."

TRAVELING COMPUTER BUSES SUPPLEMENT SCHOOL LABS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 21 May 1987 carries on page 4 a 400-word Azerinform report headlined "Class on the Bus, or the Computer Is the Guest of the Students." It describes a traveling computer classroom on a specially equipped bus which is designed to serve as computer laboratory for students enrolled in the 10th grade course on information and computer technology. The report states that the reason behind this form of instruction is the shortage of computer equipment. Accompanying the bus are a programmer and a computer operator. The busses (there are now two of them) were equipped by the Radiogayirma Factory in Baku.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

ROUNDTABLE ON MARITIME KRAY INDIVIDUAL LABOR ACTIVITY

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Apr 87 p 2

[Roundtable interview recorded by I. Kots, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent, in Vladivostok: "How the New Law On Individual Labor Activity is Being Received in Maritime Kray": "The Sunken Key"]

[Text] The law "On Individual Labor Activity" was promulgated almost 5 months ago. This document has evoked broad public response. Heated arguments were held in the family circle, workers' locker room, and on the street.

What is the situation today, shortly before the law going into effect? Are the local soviet and economic organizations ready for a businesslike and effective dialogue with the individual sector? This was discussed at a "roundtable" meeting of our editorial office, which was held at the Maritime Kray Executive Committee.

T. Butova, deputy chief of the finance administration: "Since January to March the number of those wishing to engage in individual labor activity has increased 1.5-fold, with 620 people being registered to date. The majority intend to repair footwear, sew clothing, and knit. Other kinds of services are less popular, they amount to only a fifth part. It is possible that insufficient information of the population had an effect. After all, even the krayfo [kray financial administration] does not have very important explanatory financial documents to this day.

"So far we are unable to answer the people's most vital questions: what will a patent cost, how will the order of taxation change..."

V. Lomnovskiy, deputy chairman of the kray executive committee: "Actually, until recently we had to orient ourselves for the most part through periodical press. But let us talk about our own reserves and unfinished work."

V. Bragin, deputy chief of the public nutrition administration: "During the past week we had turned over five cooperatives for confirmation to the executive committee: quick service outlets, snack bars... Basements and ground floors of buildings have been allocated to enthusiasts. They are now making repairs there themselves. We gather all of those wishing to participate for consultation on Thursdays. Only 20 people came the first time, but yesterday there were more than 80..."

V. Gaydamak, chief engineer of the domestic services administration: "We began cooperating closely with the individual sector as far back as last year, when we switched to working under new management conditions. At the present, 132 people are working according to agreements with us. Two cooperatives are registered--for repair of housing in Vladivostok and for repair of furniture in one of the rayons in the kray. Proposals on eight more cooperatives are in the 'portfolio'."

L. Matov, chief of the local industry administration: "I want to talk about something else: whom is this good for? What good is it for a supervisor of an enterprise to support, as it is pointed out in the law, a handicraftsman--to supply him with raw materials and equipment and to rent premises? Here is an example of such 'benefit.' There are 200 homeworkers-pensioners at the Artem Carpet Factory. They know perfectly well that we have a lot of extra yarn and are glad to reach an agreement: they will knit the same socks not for the factory, but according to an appropriate price for the market. As a result, the state plan is coming apart at the seams."

Yu. Gumenyuk, deputy chief of the housing and municipal services administration: "We have a similar situation. Recently, skilled craftsmen applied, they undertake to make gravestones and monuments. But I cannot include them in my plan. What interest could there be?"

N. Makarenko, chief of the Maritime Administration of the USSR Gosstnab: "I radically disagree with the way the question is put. Is it not advantageous for the state if the above norm stocks of yarn are to be sold to someone at a retail price? Will someone lose if a part of the most unprofitable ritual services in the kray is undertaken by handicraftsmen? Let us look at the problem in a broader manner. We have established five cooperatives in most different directions in our system. One of them, for example, will make garages from...empty iron barrels. There are almost half a million of them lying scattered about in the kray. Another one intends to make children's footwear from defective waterproof boots of the Ussuriyskiy Leather Combine. One must not be afraid of everything from the first steps--finance organs, control, inspectors... We will never achieve anything this way."

V. Martynenko, chief of the Primorskavtotrans Administration: "What would you want me to do? Every taxi in Vladivostok now yields a solid profit. If we will let personal motor vehicle-taxis on the street, how will our professional drivers fulfill their plan?"

Retort: "You, most likely, rarely come to taxi stands and do not see the kind of lines there!"

G. Filippenko, deputy chairman of the kray planning commission: "I believe that clarity must be finally introduced into this question. It is written in black and white in the law: citizens, who have reached agreements with enterprises, institutions, and organizations, should be provided cooperation first of all. For some reason this is still incomprehensible to some. We are not meeting for the first time, but again begin by trying to find out as to what is holding us

back and what is to our advantage and what will set us back. Let us be perfectly frank: nothing is holding us back, except for the unwillingness to act."

M. Nikiforev, chief of the labor department: "Will not such excessive 'professionalization' lead to great diversion of labor resources from the national economy? Their shortage in the Maritime Kray now totals 29,000 people. At the same time, 200,000 people are not engaged in social production. Here is the main reserve of individual and cooperative activity. But, for example, almost two thirds of personnel in the Entuziast Cooperative are people who have left their enterprises in search of large earnings."

Retort: "When we are going to stop being afraid of large earnings!"

O. Ignatenko, general director of the Primorskvtorsyrye Association: "Yes, we are now accepting all who come to us, but it is possible to look at this problem in another way. The Entuziast is building cozy small houses and in the 5-year plan intends to remove the acuteness of the housing question in villages around Partizansk. Negotiations are already underway with regard to turning over a whole settlement to the cooperative on contract. Thus, additional hundreds of workers will be brought into the agroprom."

V. Lomnovskiy: "It depends on each of us that the new deed would 'take-off' from the starting line and would not compromise itself from the first steps. It must be noted that certain work in this plan has been done, there are interesting ideas, and there is also real practical experience. For example, a catalogue of by-products of the kray's industrial enterprises has been compiled and an exhibition of samples is being prepared so that anyone who wishes could look closely at the raw materials for his work. An unusual approach was made to establishing three cooperatives in Artem City by Gossnab organizations. One of the cooperatives builds roads, receives 'living money' and subsidizes neighbors: such interrelations were promoted by a specially formed council of cooperatives. What does it give to the 'debtors'? By using common funds they are able to develop their production base without demanding a subsidy from the state.

"But today's discussion has shown that some people are thinking in the old way and hope to sit it out on the sidelines. Therefore, in the days remaining before May it is necessary to count all of the 'tails' and to eliminate shortcomings, down to the smallest ones..."

Commentary to the discussion: Participants in the "roundtable" meeting complained that recommendations and instructions from the center were late. But it seems that this has also played its positive role--under conditions of the "directives famine" many supervisors have manifested the ability to act and think with no prompting, creatively, and with initiative.

But not only this good feeling was left on the whole by the keen and interesting discussion. Alas, the habit of some supervisors of hiding from specific answers behind the clouds of "problems" had an effect: an obvious sign that not all is

well at the sectors entrusted to them. V. Gaydamak, chief engineer of the domestic services administration, was asked what he thinks about the prospects of repairing television and radio equipment, can handicraftsmen be used in this work?

"We cannot work with them," the answer followed. "There are no spare parts." V. Martynenko, chief of the Primorskavtotrans, was asked if there was a possibility of installing common "green lights" on personal vehicles. "This is not a question!" he waved his hand. "The amateurs can install any 'lights' they want themselves."

But by ignoring details so easily, it is possible in the end to lose the one wishing to engage in individual labor activity. One is forced to talk about this because the remarks about "unprofitableness" of handicraftsmen and skilled craftsmen--they were also sounded at the meeting--were not heard in the Maritime Kray alone. It turns out that the problem is not an individual one and needs attentive study. All the more intolerable is the frivolous attitude toward the unusual, new work. It is too easy to undermine that which has not become firmly established yet and has only sprouted the first and fragile shoots. Therefore, it is worthwhile to look closely at the experience of self-financing of cooperatives in Artem City and to heed the thoughts of O. Ignatenko with regard to "a certain coordinating organ."

Coming back to one's mind is an involved episode, which occurred at the height of the discussion. One of the participants suddenly decided to correct another one: "Why do you say--the law? It is so far only a draft of the law." The comrade, who is an extremely esteemed supervisor, was quickly corrected. Nevertheless, it does not prevent us from looking back once more at that which has been traversed and getting ready for an important stage. The law as opposed to a draft is written in a final form. It is also necessary to act in the same way during the last period of its going into effect. The days when accurate decisions as well as errors are double in price.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

MOSCOW LABOR RESOURCES, CADRE QUALITY DISCUSSED

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 87 p 2

[Article by L. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Goskomtrud: "To See a Prospect": "Cadres and 'Key Personnel'"; first two paragraphs are MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] As equipment and technology become more improved and economic relations become more complex, man's role in production becomes more significant. The skill and conscientiousness of a worker or a specialist and their ability to organize their labor have a direct effect upon periods and efficiency in reaching the final result. Will advanced equipment become a reliable growth accelerator of an enterprise's economy or will new machines, though they are three times smarter and highly productive, become a burdensome chore and burden economic activity? In many respects this is determined by who gets them.

It will not be an exaggeration to say that for the capital the questions of selection, assignment, and efficient use of workers and specialists are of a particular significance. The scale of transformations are so great and the situation with labor resources is so complex that the traditional approaches, which have been developed over the years and decades, to solving a problem turn out to be hopelessly outdated.

A sharp reduction in the number of able-bodied population is occurring in Moscow. While in the 10th 5-Year Plan the increase in the city amounted to more than 330,000 people, then in the 11th 5-Year Plan to only 54,000. It is expected that in the 12th and 13th 5-Year Plans there will be an absolute reduction in the number of this age category.

The other particular feature of the condition of labor resources in the capital is connected with the high mechanical increase of the population. The influx of out-of-town citizens has aggravated in the past few years the negative consequences of poor development of the city's social infrastructure and has given rise to or made many social problems even worse. At the present time, the population of Moscow exceeds by more than 1 million people the number which was set for 1990 by the city's general development plan.

The so-called migration increase in the 11th 5-Year Plan amounted to several hundreds of thousands of people. Its reduction has now been noted; recruitment

of workers from other regions was discontinued. However, it must be borne in mind that a type of migration such as staffing vocational and technical schools, particularly of construction specialization from among out-of-town youths, remains. Also considerable is the share of family migration, when one worker is followed by other members of his family to Moscow. During the 11th 5-Year Plan, 194,000 people moved in this manner to Moscow, which amounted to a considerable percentage of the overall migration. According to estimates, another 190,000 people will be added in a similar manner by 1990.

Let us add that 600,000 people travel to work daily from the oblast to Moscow, and 200,000 people from Moscow to the oblast. In part this pendulum migration can be reduced through joint efforts of planning organs, labor institutions, and scientists.

Under the given conditions a fundamentally important significance is acquired by fulfillment of a task set by the city party organization with regard to over-fulfilling the 12th 5-Year Plan with a smaller number of workers. This applies to every enterprise, organization, institute, and shop. Aimed at achieving this goal is the work now underway in production sectors with regard to switching to new wage rates and salaries within the bounds of enterprises' own funds. Reduction of personnel in industry, construction, and transportation and a certain increase in the sphere of services should be appropriate in the forthcoming years.

And arising here in all its magnitude is the problem of balancing work places and manpower.

Unfortunately, this question is being solved poorly at some enterprises so far, the quality aspect is suffering in particular. It is a question of conformity of the professional-qualification structure of personnel with production demands. The failure to observe such a balance leads to inadequate use of capacities and, first of all, of highly productive modern equipment. And this in turn limits effectiveness of the changeover of industrial enterprises to a two-three shift work schedule, which is of great significance for improving the yield of the fixed capital's active part and for raising the skill of personnel.

To whom should the reproach be addressed, who in the first place should influence the state of affairs? They, certainly, are personnel departments of enterprises and the city and rayon job placement services. It is precisely they together with other subdivisions who are called upon to ensure sound forecasting in determining the requirement of quality personnel composition by taking prospects of production development into account.

According to the data of various inspections, the skill of workers and even of specialists at some of the capital's enterprises by no means corresponds to the necessary level. Evidence of this is the poor quality of many kinds of Moscow goods and the work performed by Muscovites. This, in particular, was shown by gospriyemka [state acceptance] of production, which was instituted as of the beginning of the year.

Therefore, the most important concern of personnel services together with personnel training and skill improvement departments is growth conforming to plan of professional skills of workers and specialists in production. However, even such a simple form of improving the skill of personnel as schools of advanced labor methods are being used poorly at Moscow enterprises. Meanwhile, there are enough innovators at Moscow enterprises whose experience can and must be disseminated.

Selection of a Profession

Selection of a profession is of great significance when young people are being trained for labor. The correctness of an answer to the question "what should I be?" affects a man's fate, his satisfaction with labor, and his perception of the world and society in which he lives.

The first part of the basic principle of socialism states: "from each according to ability." For its realization it is necessary that a man would work precisely there where his abilities can be developed to the greatest extent. But, unfortunately, this by no means happens always and everywhere. The sociological surveys conducted in the country have shown that the correlation between requirements in workers and the number of school graduates, who wish to select a worker's profession, is six to one. It is an alarming data. As for Muscovites, then for every four people, who have received a secondary education in school, only one became a worker.

The lopsided orientation of young people in the capital in questions connected with selection of profession and forms of professional training is manifested in the fact that in the overall admission to vocational and technical schools Muscovites total only 55 percent and in groups on the basis of 10 grades only 24 percent. It means that propaganda of the prestige of worker's professions at a level at which it is being conducted does not reach young hearts.

Methodical assistance in organization of profession orientation work must be obtained by personnel services from profession orientation centers which are being organized in the city. In all, as was already reported by MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, it is planned to establish four such centers, one city and three rayon centers. Included in their functions will be rendering qualified assistance to young people in selecting a profession, conducting professional consultation with the use of professional diagnostic methods, working out recommendations by taking individual features and social requirements into account, and participating together with pedagogical collectives and parents in forming professional interests in students.

Also not to be lost from the field of vision is such a source of personnel as enlisting in work of students and pupils in their senior year in summer as well as during the course of a school year. This reserve is being used poorly by Moscow enterprises. And here is what is significant. During a survey, which was conducted among students of the Moscow People's University of Personnel Service Workers, only 38 percent of those questioned as to the expediency of enlisting in work of students and pupils in their senior year

during time free from studies have responded in the positive while more than half expressed themselves in the negative. This indicates the unwillingness of many "key personnel" to work with students.

We would like to draw attention to a new and very important aspect of personnel services' work. The new democratic forms of promoting and confirming leading cadres with direct participation of labor collectives have raised personnel services to a qualitatively new level of their activity. A certain experience in electing supervisors has already been accumulated in Moscow. The election mechanism is being gradually perfected and shortcomings and weak links in conducting this work are being brought to light. But so far not everyone is ready for it.

A survey of supervisors of personnel services has shown that the majority of them do not have a clear idea of how the functions of the personnel services headed by them must change. A third of those surveyed have replied that the functions of personnel services will change under election conditions. In this case they, apparently, believe correctly that they will have to analyze more deeply the condition of work with personnel in structural subdivisions and in an organization (enterprise) as a whole, the psychological climate in them, to know both the strong and weak sides of supervisors of all levels, and to influence more actively the selection, training, and placement of personnel and the formation of a collective.

Attention: a Person!

In connection with strengthening of the economy's social orientation an increasingly greater development is being gained by forms and methods of work with personnel which are based on the use of social and psychological factors of raising production efficiency. The ways here are most varied. Some enterprises include on the staff of personnel departments the positions of sociologists and psychologists, others set apart special structural subdivisions, which are most often called social development services. Last year, the USSR Goskomtrud, the AUCCTU, and the USSR Academy of Sciences confirmed regulations on these services at enterprises and in organizations.

By using the results of sociological, psychological, and medical research, these services actively participate in adjusting production activity of people. They assist in professional orientation and selection, in reducing personnel turnover, and in stabilization of labor collectives.

Attesting to the great effectiveness of this work is the experience of the Mosremstroy mash Association with regard to comprehensive solution of social development tasks. A system "Attention: a Person!" which was established here became an effective means of stirring up the human factor. Its tasks are by using the means of sociology and psychology to develop and set into motion all of a person's reserves: intellectual, professional, and physical. In the focus of this system are all questions of a person's life support that are connected with organization of nutrition, protection of health, improvement of labor conditions, organization of rest of workers and members of their families, and adaptation of young workers at the enterprise.

Speaking of attention to personnel, it is impossible not to mention work schedules, particularly flexible schedules. Many supervisors, perhaps not without a reason, have a certain prejudice toward them, a fear of weakening labor discipline and failure to fulfill tasks. However, the practice of some of our enterprises as well as those abroad speaks of the opposite. When organized correctly a flexible schedule raises the responsibility of workers and considerably reduces various losses of working time. It is necessary to proceed more boldly so that this form can be tested in practice.

The changes that are now occurring in the economy, which are connected with implementation of measures with regard to acceleration of scientific and technical progress, a changeover to full cost accounting and self-financing, and raising of wages by using enterprises' own funds, should lead to freeing of personnel on a considerable scale. It must be said that this is an extremely reassuring prospect for Moscow under conditions of refusing to bring in out-of-town manpower.

But here arise the tasks of job placement of workers being freed and their additional training when necessary. It is required that personnel services manifest exceptionally considered attitude toward people so that adopted decisions would not ruin a person's fate. The job placement bureau must assume guardianship of people who cannot be placed in a job within an enterprise or in order of intrasectorial transfer. For this purpose enterprises and organizations must inform the bureau of every freed worker no later than 2 months prior to his leaving an enterprise. It is necessary to gradually introduce electronic computers and personal computers in the work of personnel services.

Great food for thought is provided by the already mentioned survey of people's university students from among personnel service workers. The majority of them are women. Their average age is approximately 40. Length of service is from 1 to 20 years. It is noteworthy that some, according to their statements, were placed in personnel departments by chance or were assigned by enterprise management.

All of those surveyed expressed their opinion with regard to the existing training system of personnel service workers. Approximately 70 percent believe that there is no training system of personnel service workers whatsoever. An absolute majority expressed themselves in favor of organizing their constant and regular training on the basis of VUZs and IPK as well as in other forms of the system for raising the level of one's skill.

As we can see personnel department workers themselves are not satisfied with the level of their knowledge and the quality of training in a very complex and subtle sphere of human activity. After all, personnel service under contemporary conditions must transform from an accepting and dismissing service into an organ of analysis, forecasting, and grounding in solving questions on work with personnel.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN UKRAINE EXAMINED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Jun 87 p 2

[Article by Ye. Kachalovskiy, member, Politburo, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; first deputy chairman, UkSSR Council of Ministers; chairman, Republic Council Presidium, Ukrainian Environmental Protection Society: "Let Us Be True Stewards"]

[Text] Protection of the environment in our socialist society is a concern of the entire country. The acceleration of scientific and technical progress being stressed and wide application of new technologies, as emphasized by the 27th CPSU Congress and the January (1987) Plenum of the Central Committee, present us with the tasks of effecting radical improvement in use of natural resources, raw materials, fuel and energy. The more pressing problems of environmental protection and observance of laws pertaining to the environment have been assigned for consideration to sessions of the Supreme Soviet, and to oblast, municipal, and rayon soviets of people's deputies. Capital investments for environmental protection in the last five-year plan amounted to more than 1.9 billion rubles for the republic; even larger amounts have been allocated for the present plan.

Efficient use of natural resources and protection of the environment have become an essential part of state plans for economic and social development. General plans and programs have been developed in many oblasts and large industrial centers for the purpose of effecting future development of the national economic complex and resolving social problems while protecting and improving natural conditions. The role and influence of science are increasing in the resolution of problems associated with environmental protection. Of central interest to scientists are highly pressing problems relating to modern resource-saving technologies, new and efficient equipment and methods for removing toxic substances, and other pressing tasks.

Republic production collectives, scientists, and the general public have accomplished much in the last few years in cleaning up the environment and putting natural resources to better use. New water protection structures and recycling systems have reduced discharge of contaminated waste water into reservoirs by 40 percent. Recycled water now comprises up to 80 percent of total water consumption. Lands totalling 130,000 hectares have been revitalized and restored to agriculture. While industrial production has been growing, smaller amounts

of harmful substances are being exhausted into the atmosphere. Forests have been planted in the amount of 26,000 hectares. Protected area in the last two five-year plans has increased by 2.5 times.

Environmental protection is drawing greater attention from local party and soviet organs, and from trade union, environmental and social organizations. For example, when results of socialist competition are being judged, it is required to include accomplishments in the area of environmental protection. Charged with failure to make progress in this regard, with revocation of the right to participate in competition, were the Kirovograd Iron Works, Odessa Rubber Article Plant, Zaporozhye production association Motorostroitel, and a number of other enterprises.

Violators of environmental protection laws are now being prosecuted more vigorously. Criminal charges have recently been filed against violators of protected area in Askaniya-Nova. Production activity has been halted in the Khristinovsky railroad car washing station of the Odessa Railway Administration in Cherkassy Oblast. Serious infractions committed in the Kaney State Park were the cause of disciplining of the park manager and officials of the UkSSR Ministry of Forestry. Other action has been taken.

Socialist competition between oblasts and the city of Kiev is playing a greater role in fostering more concern for environmental protection and more efficient use of natural resources. The winner last year was the city of Kiev. The republic capital has been successfully combining solutions to socio-economic and ecological problems by coordinating the actions of the soviets of people's deputies, industrial and scientific organizations. We have total application of state capital investments for environmental purposes; reduction in toxic exhausts into the atmosphere, even though industrial production is rising; better use of water resources; expanding area of green plantings.

Good results in socialist competition were obtained last year in the Ivano-Frankovsk and Khmelnytskyi oblasts.

However, it is more important to be concerned with pressing problems of the present rather than what was attained in the past. We have in the republic a saturation of industrial activity; high degree of land development; unequal distribution, and in many cases limited amounts of, natural resources. Therefore, we must take action as soon as possible to protect the environment.

The tasks facing us are great: In time of the present five-year plan, it is planned to introduce new facilities for treating waste water and for retaining and detoxifying harmful substances. In industry, growth in water consumption will be based on recycling of water. Realization of the above-mentioned measures requires improvement of not only the present technologies, but also the style, operating methods, and mobilization of all organizational, economic, and social components. In other words, we must become accustomed to a new way of thinking about ecology; we must become concerned about future consequences of decisions we are making today.

A new approach is required on the part of all ministries, departments, and ispolkoms of local soviets. Many of them are still slow to change their thinking about protection of the environment; they do not feel any responsibility before future generations for efficient use of water and land resources, the atmosphere, and the animal and plant world. What other reason could there be for the failure to use all the capital investments made available by the state for the purpose of protecting the republic environment? The main fault here lies with enterprises and organizations of the Minstroy [Ministry of Construction], Minchermet [Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy], Glavneftekhimprom [Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry], and the ispolkoms of the Kirovograd, Nikolayevsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, and Cherkassy oblast soviets.

The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of the Municipal Economy, and the agroindustrial committee did not accomplish in a timely manner the tasks related to preventing contamination of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov basins. Minchermet enterprises last year increased their dumping of contaminated water having a high mineral content into the Ingulets River. Ferrous metallurgy minister D. P. Galkin still considers environmental protection to be a secondary and optional matter.

The importance of a new, responsible approach to the resolution of tasks relating to protection of the environment and to modern technology is demonstrated by the lesson of Chernobyl. Cleanup operations involved enormous efforts to restore the environment. The selfless labor of representatives from brotherly republics demonstrated once more the solidarity of Soviet society and the strength of our internationalism.

One of the factors determining further economic growth and the condition of the environment is availability of water resources. The intensity at which the water economy was developed in the past has led to shortages in these resources. The result is a requirement for reduction in water use in industry, agriculture, and the municipal economy. There are already in the republic 125 enterprises, shops, and sections which are operating on a water-saving and waste-free technology. But this is insufficient. Individual ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms lack the necessary aggressiveness in problems relating to implementation of progressive scientific and technical developments and advanced experience. Thus, in the Odessa, Zaporozhye, and Chernigov oblasts, and enterprises of the Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial Committee], Minlesprom [Ministry of Forestry Industry], Minstroy, and Minzhilkomkhos [Ministry of Housing and Municipal Management], reduction in water consumption is only a third as effective as in the rest of the republic. In the Lvov, Drogobych, and Nadvoryanskiy refineries, 20 times as much water is used in the processes as in the Kremenchug refinery. There are also considerable possibilities for water savings in the municipal economy.

In the Ukraine there are more than 22,000 small rivers; 60% of the wastes are formed in their basins. Operations have been mounted to stabilize their banks; water protection trees have been planted. These operations are in full swing in the Poltava, Sumy, and Vinnitsa oblasts. Nevertheless, the established tasks are not being accomplished in the republic as a whole. Especially slow

progress in restoration of small rivers is being made in the Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zhitomir, Kharkov, and Nikolayev oblasts. Less than satisfactory is the attitude toward this burning question on the part of the republic Gosagroprom, Minvodka, and the Minzhilkomkhoz.

In the last few years, republic ministries, departments, and local soviets of people's deputies have brought about improvements in reducing atmospheric pollution by enterprises and transportation services. However, amounts of toxic exhausts are still large. A considerable number of pollution sources is not provided with cleansing equipment at enterprises of the Minchermet, Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification], Minugleprom [Ministry of the Coal Industry], Glavneftekhimprom, and UkSSR Minstroyaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry]. These activities are not allotted sufficient funds; even the funds that are allotted are not spent systematically.

Checks made indicate that not all organizations which employ large numbers of motor vehicles observe the requirements of the state toxicity standard for exhaust gases. This is especially true of many enterprises under the Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry], Mingeo [Ministry of Geology], Mintorg [Ministry of Trade], Minergo, Minvodka, and Gosagroprom.

The change to industrial and intensive technologies of agricultural production makes it incumbent upon us to look upon land resources with special concern. More than 30 million rubles is allocated yearly for the construction of soil stabilization, hydraulic, and other structures. There are already in kolkhozes and sovkhoses more than 430,000 hectares of tree plantings under cultivation for use in soil protection.

Much practical experience in environmental protection has been acquired in the course of agricultural work in the Avangard kolkhoz, Koropskiy rayon, Chernigov Oblast, where the manager is A. G. Borovik; in the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov, Goschanskiy rayon, Rovno Oblast, P. M. Volovikov, chairman; and in the Kolkhoz imenu 26th CPSU Congress, Bershadskiy rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast, G. I. Kuzik, chairman. Based on last year's performance, these farms have been judged winners of the republic "The Earth is Our Wealth" competition.

Every meter of the fertile Ukrainian soil is a priceless treasure. However, large areas are still being used for storing slime, dumping ashes, and strip mining. Secondary resources which have accumulated in them can and should be utilized in the national economy. Large tracts of waste land are attributable to enterprises of the Gosagroprom, Minmestprom, Minchermet, and UkSSR Minstroyaterialov.

Unsatisfactory progress has been reported in the area of prevention of environmental pollution in the application of agricultural chemicals. The Ukrselkhozkhimiya association is not meeting with success in observing the rules for storing and using agricultural chemicals.

The Ukrainian forests are of special concern due to their significance in the national economy. In this regard, the forestry and wood processing ministries, the Gosagroprom, and local soviet organs are not making full use of available

possibilities to accelerate growth and make more efficient and varied use of forestry resources. Forest areas suffering from pests and disease is increasing in the Kherson, Kirovograd, and Nikolayev oblasts. Fire prevention measures have not been applied in the forests of the Poltava, Kiev, and Kharkov oblasts.

Many ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies are not sufficiently concerned with protecting green zones in cities and creating conditions favorable for workers desiring suitable rest. Especially noticeable is the disorder and litter in the forests surrounding Kiev.

Protection of nature areas is the most important form of environmental activity insuring continuation of plant and animal resources. Past work on expanding the system of protected areas has contributed to the survival of unique natural complexes and many rare species of plants and animals. Today the problem of proper management of protected areas is all the more pressing. These justified observations, made by the public, should elicit action on the part of the heads of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences; the Southern Division of the VASKhNIL [Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin]; Minleskhov; Minlesprom; Gosagroprom; and republic Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education].

The Ukrainian SSR is participating actively in international environmental protection organizations and activities, and it is sharing the experience it has gained in resolving pressing environmental tasks and improving the ecology. Republic specialists are participating in the practical work of the United Nations Environmental Programme; European Economic Commission; Convention for Long-Range Transport of Air Pollution; and the Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer. In accordance with the Ramsar Conference, a decision was made to place under special protection more than 200,000 hectares of wetlands which are the habitat of water fowl. On the basis of a resolution adopted by UNESCO, the Black Sea and Askaniya-Nova preserves have been relegated to biosphere status and included into the international system.

The people of the republic are resolving environmental tasks within the framework of the Ukrainian Environmental Protection Society. The society presently numbers more than 19 million members who in turn belong to 80,000 primary organizations. The active participation of the friends of nature furthers the cause of nature appreciation. In particular, wide discussion of problems relating to efficient use of water resources accelerated the adoption by the republic government of specific tasks aimed at reducing water consumption in industry, agriculture, and the municipal economy.

This is the eve of a great holiday -- the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In its appeal to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee stresses the fact that the Great October Revolution continues on in our present affairs. The environmental protection aktiv and all the people are passionate in their acceptance of the party's Central Committee appeal of worthily celebrating the banner anniversary. It is our duty to use natural resources efficiently and carefully. Our earth is the only one we have. The care and replication of its riches are a concern of all of us.

REGIONAL ISSUES

EXPANSION OF HOME MEDICAL VISIT EXPERIMENT TO FRUNZE VIEWED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by A. Freydzon, labor and war veteran, under the rubric "Topics in the Social Sphere"; "A Hospital in an Apartment"]

[Text] A hospital of this kind was written about in IZVESTIYA recently. The director of the Kuybyshev Oblast Public Health Department described how "an in-house hospital" had been set up by the medics on an experimental basis.

The gist of it is that a person who is ill and in need of hospitalization, depending on the type of illness and his domestic conditions, is offered treatment at home. Each morning the doctor responsible for his care makes a tour of such sick persons; and again, in the latter part of the day, a visit is made--by a nurse acting in compliance with the medical procedure prescribed. At the disposal of the doctor and nurse is a Moskvich automobile.

The results of this experiment, which has been conducted since September of last year at nine polyclinics in the cities of Kuybyshev and Tolyatti, have confirmed the effectiveness of the new method of treatment. Persons ill with bronchitis, for example, who are under treatment at home, regain their health four to six days more rapidly than in a hospital. Cases of angina pectoris, aggravated by hypertonia, recover seven to nine days more rapidly than in a hospital. Aiding and abetting this process to a large degree are the comforts and the atmosphere of home, which cannot be created in a hospital ward. The thought comes to mind that the valuable experience gained by the Kuybyshev medics merits extension in our republic as well. It is in the spirit of restructuring and of the demands that were set forth for the service sphere, including the field of public health, at the July plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The new membership of the Frunze Gorsovet's Permanent Commission for Public Health should study this matter.

It is no secret to anyone that Frunze's urban population is rapidly outstripping the development of a network of institutions for medical treatment. And if one should manage to get into a medical facility, one then endures

a number of discomforts; the hospitals as a rule are crowded, and it is very difficult under these conditions to create normal conditions for treatment. Even the cardiology section has wards for invalids and those who were in the war which were designed for four persons but are accomodating seven. Of course, at certain facilities in the city there are hospital rooms for two persons or even single rooms, but they are not available to everybody.

In this connection one cannot but be concerned with the fact that the funds allocated for the construction of medical facilities from year to year are not being used for this purpose. Here, for instance, is a typical example. For several years word has spread that instead of a third general hospital in the city that is obsolete, and that does not meet elementary needs, there might be a new treatment facility. Design-estimate documentation was drawn up and official approval was given. Ultimately, however, the city Public Health Department opted for a rehabilitation and extension of the existing buildings with the elimination of in-patient facilities.

Polyclinic doctors have been deprived of the possibility of hospitalizing patients in dire need of treatment, not to mention the fact that the number of beds for the sick in the city as a whole has gone down by a corresponding amount. In justice it should be said that conditions of caring for the sick have improved to some degree as a result of the rehabilitation. At last central heating has been installed at the polyclinic (earlier there was heating by stove), and hot water is now available. But not everything has been thought out thoroughly. A warm passageway from one location to the next was not provided for and therefore not built. There is no waiting room to be found. Many of the doctors' offices are, as before, small and uncomfortable. There is no space for the diagnostic equipment. The X-ray room is located in old, improvised quarters. There are no facilities for introducing advanced methods of self-recording for the review of doctors or observation rooms. Thus the rehabilitation of the polyclinic cannot be considered complete.

It must also be borne in mind that the hospital was not built for invalids or for those who were engaged in the war (although the decree passed by the state was to this effect). The startup in December of last year of the fourth city polyclinic pleases neither the patients nor the treatment service personnel. This treatment facility is situated in a semi-basement of a dormitory that belongs to the Ministry of Light Industry. The purpose in establishing it is unquestionably justified. It has made possible the availability of a third and fourth polyclinic. But if we are to call things by their proper names and not restrict ourselves to half-truths, then it is nothing other than window-dressing, which was publicized at one time on central as well as local television, and in the central as well as in the local press. But what sort of a public health institution is it that is situated in the semi-basement of a residential building?

In conclusion, I should like to say that the restructuring and the speed-up of public health services in our republic, as provided for by the 27th CPSU Congress and by the Central Committee plenums of January and June 1987, have yet to be implemented at the practical level. The facts cited here eloquently support such a conclusion.

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